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TENSION IN TURKEY

IN the past week, Western diplomatic sources have been busy predicting the early resignation of Mr. Menderes, the Turkish Premier. Indeed, he would be out of office by now if any of the forecasts had proved correct.

The pundits apparently saw fit to draw an analogy between events in Turkey and South Korea. In both countries there were violent demonstrations by students against the government.

It should be remembered, however, that unlike Mr. Rhee, who surrendered power without any idea who his successor might be, Mr. Menderes is the more reluctant to yield since he knows only too well who is waiting to step into his shoes. By and large, the current crisis in Turkey stems from the bitter personal enmity prevailing between Mr. Menderes and the Opposition leader, Mr. Inonu. The two men, each gifted in his own way and pretty close to one another ideologically, are not on speaking terms, and barely tolerate the thought of domestic co-existence.

The immediate victim of this feud has been the Turkish Constitution, more especially that section of it which guarantees civic liberties. The ruling Democratic Party is determined by hook or crook to make certain of victory at the next general elections. Mr. Inonu's Republicans have for a long time now been prevented from holding public meetings without an official permit, which is seldom granted. The Opposition press has been stifled — through the new-fangled method of rationing newsprint and the old-fashioned practice of throwing nonconformist journalists into jail. The judiciary has come under direct government control. Parliamentary immunity has been more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

Matters came to a head on April 27 last, when the Democratic parliamentary majority set up a Committee of Inquiry, composed entirely of its own members, wielding unlimited dictatorial powers. Its terms of reference empowered the Committee to "have recourse to all methods of government necessary for the accomplishment of its task." This was broadly defined as the investigation of all "subversive activities," that is to say, activities liable to jeopardize the success of Mr. Menderes' colleagues at the polls. Yesterday Turkish papers under banner headlines announced that the Committee had completed its work.

At this juncture, the students took to the streets in protest, clashing with the police and troops. Twenty young Turks were killed, and 1,500 more were locked up. The universities have been closed down until the next academic year, which opens in September, and martial law has been imposed in the principal Turkish cities. Subsequently, hard words led to hard blows within Parliament, which on Wednesday was adjourned to June 20.

So long as Mr. Menderes has the army behind him—half a million well-trained warriors — he need not worry unduly. But Turkish officers seem to be of two minds. The same military units which harshly drove the university students from the streets, stood idly by the other day while army cadets paraded their hostility to the government.

Meanwhile, the mass of the Turkish people remain aloof from the struggle. On the whole, the population, 80 per cent of whom are illiterate and live in direst poverty, are traditionally long-suffering. With all the progress Turkey has made since the days of Kemal Ataturk, the country is still very much underdeveloped technically. Into this oriental bastion of Western democracy, the United States has poured vast sums in the way of economic as well as military aid. It will be a heavy blow to the Western powers if Turkey now reverts to autocracy.

Eichmann Ready To Help 'Clarify History'

Adolf Eichmann has said he is prepared to cooperate fully with the Israel authorities in clarifying the history of that part of World War II in which he played a part.

The statement, quoted in an official communique released in Jerusalem yesterday afternoon by the Government Press Office, was made by Eichmann when he discovered that he was being held by Israel agents.

Once he got over the shock of being taken, he told his captors that he was almost relieved, rather than otherwise, that the long uncertainty was over. Although the agents spoke to him only in German, he guessed immediately that they were Israelis, and said that he had felt all along that something like this would happen.

Later, he told the Israelis that he was embarrassed by the scrupulously fair treatment he was receiving at their hands.

Outline of Life

The communique, which also outlined Eichmann's life for the first five years following the World War, said that the former S.S. colonel had actually been imprisoned by the Americans but had managed to escape before he was identified.

In the closing days of the war, Eichmann got rid of his S.S. uniform and, when taken prisoner by the American forces in Austria, did not claim the preferred treatment accorded to officers. He appeared at the time in the uniform of a private in the Luftwaffe. For some reason, the S.S. tattoo under his left arm-pit, giving his blood group, was overlooked at first, and it was only after he was transferred to another camp that he had to admit to membership in the S.S., passing himself off as a lieutenant in order not to attract notice.

In 1947, together with many other prisoners, he escaped

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Probe of Turkish Opposition Ends

ISTANBUL (Reuter).—Newspapers here yesterday published under banner headlines an announcement by Prime Minister Adnan Menderes, that the committee set up by the National Assembly last month has finished its work outside parliament.

Mr. Menderes told the semi-official Anatolian News Agency that the committee would now work only on dossiers and prepare its report.

The headlines, spread over eight columns, also covered a decree issued by the inquiry committee forbidding reports of Wednesday's fighting in the Assembly.

The committee, consisting of 15 Democrat Party members, was set up on April 18 at the end of an Assembly session in which fighting broke out. It was empowered to investigate "destructive, illegitimate and illegal activities" of the Republican Party. It was authorized to act inside and outside the Assembly and instructed to complete its work in three months.

One of the first acts of the committee was to ban all party congresses, political meetings and the organizing of new party branches for the duration of the inquiry. Another was to ban reporting of the April 18 Assembly debate and of the committee's own proceedings.

'Hero's Welcome' For Nehru in Damascus

DAMASCUS (AP). — The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, yesterday drove in from neighbouring Lebanon on a two-day visit to the U.A.R.'s Syrian Region.

Nearly 50,000 placard-waving Syrians turned out to give the Indian Premier a hero's welcome, greeting him with roaring cheers of "Long live Nehru and Nasser!"

B'Aires Paper Claims Capture in Argentine

BUENOS AIRES (UPI). — The afternoon newspaper "La Razon" last night "confirmed" reports that Eichmann was captured recently in Argentina by Israel agents. The newspaper did not reveal its sources for the statement.

However, it gave what purported to be some background on Eichmann's Argentine sojourn. It said he arrived here in 1950 from Spain and following the 1955 anti-Peron revolution, changed his physical features, apparently through plastic surgery. He made a living as the head of an export-import business in Buenos Aires.

It did not give any further details on Eichmann's arrest or his removal from Argentina to Israel.

The Israel Embassy meanwhile refused to comment on the reports, also published in Europe, that Eichmann was arrested in Argentina and that he was spirited away aboard a submarine.

Kidnapping No Bar To Trial — English Ruling

By S.J. GOLDSMITH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — The Eichmann story is still holding the attention of press and public here. Legal experts are now engaged in interesting theoretical discussions on whether Israel has the legal, as distinct from the moral, right to try him.

Some legal experts recall that Lord Chief Justice Goddard ruled in 1953 that a properly charged defendant may be tried and convicted without reference to the way in which his arrest was secured.

Lord Justice Goddard pointed out that the fact that a defendant was kidnapped does not affect his trial for the crime with which he is charged, although the act of kidnapping in itself may not have been legal, and despite the fact that the kidnapping may provoke the protests of some authorities elsewhere.

U.A.R. Plane Hit As Four Migs Fly over Negev

TEL AVIV. — An Egyptian Mig-17 was set aflame and badly damaged by two Israel jet planes which intercepted four Migs over the Negev, north of the Gaza Strip, at 10.00 a.m. yesterday.

The Army spokesman announced that the Israel Air Force fighters engaged the Migs two to three kilometres inside Israel. One of the intruders was hit and was seen to be on fire and disintegrating as it made off.

Both Israel planes returned to base safely.

The encounter, which lasted only several seconds, occurred at a height of 20,000 feet.

(A military spokesman of the U.A.R. in Cairo said an Israel plane was hit in an engagement over Kuseima, in Sinai, between two U.A.R. and two Israel planes, and that both U.A.R. planes returned safely to their base.)

White spot on the right wing of the Egyptian Mig (upper picture) is the explosion which followed when it was hit by a burst from an Israel jet fighter. Lower picture shows damaged Mig emitting a cloud of smoke. Both pictures are from the automatic camera in the Israel pilot's seat.

Goldmann Given 'Go Ahead' To Propose Agency Expansion

TEL AVIV. — Dr. Nahum Goldmann was given a green light to propose expansion of the Jewish Agency at the end of a 10-hour debate in which all members of the Cabinet and the Jewish Agency Executive participated during a meeting at the Prime Minister's Office here last night.

Almost all of the 28 participants spoke at the unprecedented meeting. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The joint communique issued at 11 p.m. last night said:

The Government of Israel and the Executive of the World Zionist Organization declare their unshaken determination to maintain close mutual relations according to the charter of 1954 and in accordance with the spirit of the Zionist Organization Statutes of 1952 stipulating that the State of Israel sees itself as the creation of the entire Jewish people, and expects from the Jewish Agency to unite the nation for the upbuilding of the State.

Correct Step

The joint meeting regards the plan to expand the Zionist Organization as outlined by the Zionist General Council as a step in the right direction.

The Government of Israel will give its full support to the implementation of this plan and to the endeavour of the Zionist Movement to unite the Jewish people behind the State, to expand Hebrew and Jewish studies among the younger generation, to strengthen personal bonds with Israel and foster immigration.

The meeting was held in what a spokesman described as an "unexpectedly calm and friendly atmosphere."

The Prime Minister took the chair at the morning session, at which Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Agency Executive, opened the debate. Mr. Ben-Gurion spoke at the afternoon session, with Dr. Goldmann in the chair. Both spoke again in the evening.

It is understood that the discussion cut across party and institutional lines. "There were different shades of opinion, but everybody agreed on the main theme," the spokesman said.

U.S. Grounds Pilot Who Strayed into E. Germany

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. Air Force Wednesday night announced the grounding of Captain James Lundy, pilot of the transport plane which strayed into East Germany, pending an investigation.

General Thomas White, U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff, announced this action in a statement saying the Senior Air Commander in Europe had reported that Capt. Lundy "clearly had violated pertinent flying directions."

Sightseeing boats washed into the main street of Shiogama, on the island of Honshu, Japan, by Tuesday's tidal wave. (A.P. Radiophoto)

Death Toll Rises From Earth's Savage Eruptions

LONDON (Reuter). — Weary rescue workers and officials yesterday counted the cost of the devastation caused by Chile's earthquakes and eruptions and the tidal waves which ravaged Pacific islands and shores thousands of miles away.

Chile's own estimated disaster toll stands at nearly 6,000 dead or missing and half-a-million homeless, with an unknown number of injured.

Tokyo police gave casualties as 90 dead, 42 missing and 800 injured in Japan, worst hit by the killer waves which swept westwards after the Chilean quakes.

The death roll in Hawaii, hit by the tidal waves on Monday, stands at 45, with 27 missing and 55 injured.

Philippines Toll

The Philippines toll is 32 dead and five missing, according to delayed reports reaching Manila. But the figure may soar when the picture is complete, as nothing has yet been heard from many coastal areas.

Meanwhile, a strong movement in the earth's surface, possibly in the area of Greece or North Africa, was registered by the Basle University seismograph at 3-12 a.m. GMT. It was stated to be centred about 1,800 km. away. Bergen, Norway, registered the shock a minute earlier and said it was "relatively strong."

An earthquake shook Southern Macedonia but no casualties or damage were reported.

In New Zealand, emergency measures on a scale unprecedented since the war went into operation when a tidal wave false alarm was issued. Schools were closed and the population of low-lying areas along a coastal strip moved to higher ground.

Scenes like Dante's inferno were described by travellers arriving in Santiago from South Chile. They had seen two new volcanoes wrench themselves up from the tortured Andes.

Ground Moves

They said a huge area of ground began to move along the Rinihue river north of Valdivia at noon on Tuesday. The sky darkened suddenly and, amid underground thunder, the land started to heat up, then sank.

As surrounding trees burned or were turned to ash in minutes, a gulf 15 km. long by five km. wide opened up, and lava, stones and smoke and fire belched upward a distance of 8,000 metres. Ashes spread for seven kms.

50,000 Rally in Tokyo

TOKYO (Reuter). — About 8,000 students last night brought violence to day-long orderly demonstrations here against the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and his cabinet, and the impending visit of Mr. Eisenhower.

Police said the students, members of Zengakuren—the all-Japan Students League—repeatedly charged police guarding the Diet buildings and threw stones and rocks. Six policemen were hurt, but no arrests were made.

Some students set fire to bunched-up newspapers and tossed them through the windows of armoured police cars, but no damage was done. The students later dispersed, forming crocodile lines, zig-zagging across the streets and jogging off chanting towards the centre of the city.

'Hard Core'

Police said the students concerned in the clashes were the "hard core" of about 40,000 persons who had gathered round the Diet building early in the evening. The students planned to prevent Mr. Kishi from leaving the building.

At one stage of the demonstration, two men identified as rightists threw ammonia on and attempted to attack Socialist Party leaders Inejiro Asanuma and Mosaburo Suzuki. Neither was hurt. Demonstrators seized and beat the two assailants until police rescued them and hustled them into the nearby Diet building.

Police said about 50,000 took part in the earlier demonstrations, although leftwing organizations claimed that 180,000 of their members had been called out for the biggest demonstration against the treaty to date.

In Washington, yesterday, former Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida said that the invitation to President Eisenhower for a visit next month is still standing and the visit is still advisable. He was speaking to newsmen after a 30-minute chat at the White House with the President.

Cairo 'Spy' Trial Secret Session

CAIRO (Reuter). — The State Supreme Security Court yesterday sat in secret session to hear the testimony of three UAR intelligence officers in the alleged Israel spying case.

The court then adjourned until tomorrow when it will resume the hearing of the case against Fuad Muharam Ali, a former pilot.

UN Council Spurns, 7-2, Soviet Bid to Brand US

Ike Approves Of Congress Probes

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Eisenhower today wholeheartedly approved and promised full cooperation to the various Congressional inquiries into the spy-plane affair.

The President entertained 32 Republican and Democratic Congressional leaders at a 90-minute White House breakfast and briefed them on the events leading up to the failure of the Summit conference in Paris last week.

At least two inquiries into the U-2 espionage missions over the Soviet Union are to be conducted by congressional committees. One will begin this morning under the auspices of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator William Fulbright, Chairman of the Committee, said afterwards that the President agreed with him that Republicans and Democrats should stop competing with each other as to which party could adopt the firmer policy towards Russia.

He thought this was important "lest both parties find themselves frozen into a position where it would be impossible to carry on any kind of relations with the Kremlin."

Gromyko: Will Go to Assembly

UNITED NATIONS. — The Security Council yesterday rejected a Soviet bid to condemn the U.S. for the May 1 flight of the U-2 plane shot down near Sverdlovsk.

Only the Soviet Union and Poland voted for the resolution. Tunisia and Ceylon abstained. The remainder of the members voted against the resolution. They were the U.S., Britain, France, Nationalist China, Italy, Ecuador and Argentina.

After the adjournment, Mr. Gromyko told correspondents in the corridors that he would raise the charge of U.S. aggression before the General Assembly.

He would not say if he had in mind a special session or the next regular session, due to begin in September.

'Little 4' Motion

After an adjournment, the Council met to consider a "Little Four" appeal to the "Big Four" to reduce international tensions and resume East-West negotiations as soon as possible, with U.N. help.

The four sponsors are Ceylon, Argentina, Tunisia and Ecuador.

Mr. Gromyko criticized Britain, France, Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia for opposing his resolution. He pointedly did not mention the similar stand taken by Nationalist China. He thanked Poland for its support.

The Soviet delegate said he was aware that there were some "bad judges" in the council, whose ideas of legitimate rules of law "are similar to those of the aggressor himself." If those judges did not hand down a proper sentence, they would only be condemning themselves.

"The peoples of the Soviet Union will draw the necessary conclusion from that," he said. "The aggressive acts will be repelled in the way they must be for the essential security of ourselves and our allies by means of joint measures.

May Seek Soviet Aid

"The non-fulfilment by the Security Council of its duty can lead to a situation where perhaps some of those representatives here in the Council today may at some time be looking at the Kremlin and expecting assistance in protecting themselves against aggression," Mr. Gromyko predicted.

He again warned that Soviet nuclear weapons and rockets could hit any part of the world.

"The Soviet Government has stated and is stating again that the aggressor who shall dare again to intrude on its territory will be repulsed just as its acolytes would be repulsed," he said grimly. "American imperialism has closed its eyes to all logic, and sovereignty lies where the dollar has power and American generals are in command. The people may pay with blood for such a policy."

Just before the vote, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, and the U.S.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Eisenhower Leaves Door Open

WASHINGTON. — Diplomatic observers here said President Eisenhower's speech left the door wide open for Prime Minister Khrushchev, if he so chose, to resume negotiations on East-West disputes.

They noted its emphasis on the common interest between Russia and the West, its insistence on the need to continue efforts to avert nuclear war catastrophe, and the absence of bitterness over the Paris events.

Domestically, the President gave no encouragement to supporters of a "tough" policy toward Russia. His major theme was that the West, while keeping up its guard, must continue to seek honourable settlements.

Mr. Eisenhower asserted his intention to seek improved relations with the Soviet Union "despite our recent disappointment," and said specifically that the U.S. will continue to take part in conferences at Geneva on disarmament and on prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

At the same time, he made emphatically clear that — in spite of cancellation of U-2 spy flights — he intends to continue gathering intelligence information about Russia's military developments by all practical means. Obviously referring to spy-in-the-sky satellites, he said "new techniques, other than aircraft, are constantly being developed" to do this.

But the President stressed that he would much prefer that the U.N. undertake the task of keeping watch on the military efforts of all the great powers.

He reaffirmed his intention to propose a new open skies plan to the U.N., and announced that the U.S. would be ready to supply "part of the aircraft and equipment required."

At this point in his speech, Mr. Eisenhower dramatically turned away from his prepared text, as it was released in advance, and displayed a photograph of the North Island naval station at San Diego, California.

Explaining that it was taken from an altitude of more than 70,000 feet—about 21 kms. — he said that some of the lines shown in the picture were only six inches wide.

Mr. Eisenhower went into

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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Social & Personal

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received Maj.-Gen. [illegible], U.S. Army [illegible], at Chicago.

•

The Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Rodolfo Garcia Arias, yesterday participated in a tree-planting ceremony in the Jose de San Martin Forest, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of Argentina's independence. Among those present were senior officials of the Foreign Ministry and representatives of the Jewish National Fund.

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The Swedish Ambassador and Mrs. Hugo de Tamm yesterday paid a courtesy call on Mrs. Chaim Weizmann at her residence in Rehovot.

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The Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Per Vennemoe on Thursday gave a dinner in honour of the Israel Ambassador-designate to Oslo, Mr. Reuven Barkatt, and Mrs. Barkatt. Among those present were the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir; Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., and Mrs. Sharett; and the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and Mrs. H. Yahil.

•

The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Zenji Motomura, and the Director of the City Museum of Japanese Art in Haifa, and Mrs. Chiaburo F. Yamada, held a reception at the Museum last night.

•

The heads of the five local councils in the Triangle were yesterday the guests of Mayer Abba Khoushy in Haifa. They toured the city, rode on the Carmelit underground, and took a boat trip in the port, followed by luncheon. Before leaving, they invited the Mayor to visit their villages.

•

Mr. Roberto Mireiman of Argentina was yesterday made an honorary member of Wizo, the first man to be so honoured, at a luncheon given by the Wizo Executive. Mrs. Rosa Ginossar, Chairman of World Wizo, presented Mr. Mireiman with a Wizo membership certificate in recognition of his work on behalf of the 30,000 members of Argentine Wizo. Last year, he financed the construction of the Wizo building there. At the luncheon, Mr. Mireiman donated IL1,000 for Israel Wizo activities.

•

Prof. Naftali Levy, of Queens College, N.Y., who is now a Fulbright Lecturer in Political Science at Bar-Ilan University, last night addressed a joint meeting of the Beersheba Rotary Club and the Beersheba branch of the Israel-American Friendship League on "The Legal Aspects of Integration."

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Two Exhibitions, "Original Prints from Dürer to Rembrandt," and "Jerusalem Watercolours by James McBey," both from the private collection of Mr. Charles J. Rosenbloom, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will be opened at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem, tomorrow at 11.30 a.m. Introductory remarks will be delivered by Mr. Charles Rosenbloom and by Mr. Gordon Bailer Washburn, Director of the Fine Arts Department of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

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Foreign Minister Golda Meir will speak at the Haifa Maritime Club, Windsor Hotel, at 1.15 p.m. today. Reservations by phone — Haifa 2664.

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The Association of Insurance Brokers in Israel, 18 Rehov Idelson, Tel. 22119, Tel Aviv, takes pleasure in announcing that the newly elected board for 1960/1961 includes Messrs. M. Israeli, chairman; vice-chairmen: A. Konfino (Haifa) and M. Liwne; hon. secretary: A. Sternfeld; hon. Treasurer: M. Lantzman; Committee members: G. Eres (Haifa), H. Biderman, I. Blass, M. Djubas (Jerusalem), A. Deshe, S. Holland (Haifa), N. Yehai, S. Lipshitz, H. Silman, I. Kostrinski. (Advt.)

2 Ex-Teachers On Theft Charge

TEL AVIV. — The former headmasters of the Montefiore School in Tel Aviv, Messrs. Eliahu Glasman and Aharon Boaz, were detained on Wednesday night on suspicion of theft.

They were yesterday released on IL1,000 bail each by Tel Aviv Magistrate B. Korngold.

Messrs. Glasman and Boaz are suspected of having kept IL80 which was in a wallet found by a pupil. They had allegedly asked the pupil to give them the wallet so they could return it to its owner.

A LIGHTED cigarette butt tossed into a hayfield in Yokne'am on Wednesday night, caused a fire which resulted in the destruction of three sheepcotes and a warehouse, valued at IL-3,700. The blaze was extinguished by the Afula fire brigade before it spread to the residential section of Yokne'am.

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Chief Rabbi Polling Progress

Jerusalem Post Reporter

With time running out for the Chief Rabbinate elections, not all of them already, there has been a flurry of activity this week over the question of the elections committee and possible candidates for Chief Rabbi.

Ministry for Religious Affairs sources yesterday said that the Minister, Rabbi Y. M. Toledano, would almost certainly present the names of the Government's four representatives to the eight-member preliminary elections committee at this Sunday's Cabinet meeting.

Three of the four have unofficially been decided upon by the Minister, who was still in doubt yesterday as to the fourth, who is most likely to be Rabbi Shmuel Weingarten, Chairman of the Jerusalem Religious Council. But Hapoel Hamizrahi has been pressing for Mr. S. Z. Shragai, who is a member of the Jewish Agency Executive.

Ministry circles say that though both are members of Hapoel Hamizrahi, Rabbi Weingarten supports Aluf-Mishne Rabbi Shlomo Goren for Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, while Mr. Shragai champions Rabbi Yosef Soloveichik.

The name of Rabbi Soloveichik, of Boston, has again come to the forefront. His associates here in Israel, who include prominent rabbis, now state that Rabbi Soloveichik would be prepared to stand for election on condition that Israel's leading rabbis declare their support for him.

Mapai's Committee for Religious Affairs met in Jerusalem this week to discuss the Chief Rabbinate elections.

Ministry officials yesterday pointed out that less than seven weeks were now left till the elections, and it would be undesirable to have them again postponed.

(The Council of the Chief Rabbinate, now under an extended term of office, named its four delegates to the elections committee some time ago).

Factories Should Use Power Station Steam

HAIFA. — About £1m. a year could be saved by using the steam now going to waste in power stations, the Electric Corporation's technical director, Dr. Gustav Levi, told the Haifa Rotary Club.

He explained that steam now used to drive the turbines is cooled by seawater and condensed, its heat being lost. Instead, it could be used as a source of heat and energy by industrial enterprises within a radius of up to four kilometres of the power station. This would raise the degree of efficiency in fuel utilization from the present 32 per cent to 80 per cent. But, Dr. Levi said, the concentration of industrial plants for this purpose called for considerable planning.

Dr. Levi pointed out that an additional gain would be that small power stations, even as small as 1,000 kw., would still be economic and could be set up throughout the country.

U.S. Firm Has Method For Desalination

NEW YORK. (UPI). — The Struthers Wells Corp. yesterday claimed development of a "long-hunted approach" for making fresh water from sea water.

It said Government approval is soon expected for construction of a pilot plant with federal and private funds.

According to the company, the process depends on "controlled crystallization of sea water to produce large ice crystals."

Premiere Friday Of Cabaret Revue

TEL AVIV. — The gala premiere of "So You've Come to Israel," a cabaret-revue in English, will be given by the Israel Playhouse at the Dan Hotel night club at 9.30 tonight.

The programme is based on Hebrew satirical sketches of Israel life. The Israel Playhouse is now also producing "Three Faces of Israel," an evening of Hebrew plays in English.

National Insurance Budget IL106m.

The National Insurance Institute Council has approved the Institute's budget of IL106m. for 1960/61 at a meeting under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal.

On the revenue side, the Institute will derive IL90m. from premium payments, IL8.8m. from the Treasury and IL7m. in interest earnings.

The estimated expenditure is IL74.8m., of which IL38m. will go for old age and survivors' benefits; IL12.5m. for work accident compensation; IL10.5m. for maternity grants; and IL6.8m. for grants to large families. The Institute's administrative budget is IL4.6m.

Russian's Bid to Give Up Citizenship Denied

The High Court of Justice has turned down the request of a Russian immigrant to be relieved of the Israel citizenship that he had acquired automatically on coming here. The man, 52-year-old Shmuel Figenbaum, said he wished to waive his citizenship to protect his pension right or even to be in a position to return to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Figenbaum had applied to the Court for an order nisi requiring the Minister of Interior to show cause why he should not comply with Mr. Figenbaum's request.

In its decision, the Court took note of the Ministry's statement that it was prepared to revoke Mr. Figenbaum's citizenship if he could prove that he would thereby be entitled to an entry visa to either Poland or Russia.

Mr. Figenbaum complained that he had been unaware that he acquired Israel citizenship automatically if he did not otherwise specify. In late 1956, six months after his immigration, he applied to the Ministry to be relieved of his Israel citizenship, but was then told that it was too late.

New Development Plan for France

PARIS (Reuter). — The Cabinet yesterday approved a four-year development plan for French industry drawn up by Finance Minister Wilfrid Baumgartner, an official communique announced.

The plan, known as the "Baumgartner plan," aims to raise production by 5.5 per cent annually.

It provides for Government credits and tax concessions for equipment and textile industries, which are lagging behind the general economic expansion, and includes measures to boost exports.

The Information Minister, M. Louis Terrenoire, said M. Baumgartner told the Cabinet of plans to create an international organization — the "International Association for Development" to provide financial aid for under-developed countries.

The organization would include 17 industrialized countries and 51 under-developed countries.

America As Its Children See It

A view of America through the eyes of its children, aged 5 to 14, is now on show at the International Cultural Centre for Youth in Jerusalem's German Colony. An exhibition of 45 paintings, entitled "Our Town," has been loaned to the I.C.C.Y. by the U.S. Information Service.

Of the 10,000 paintings shown by schools from 30 states at the 3rd Biennial Exhibition of American Child Art in New York at the beginning of last summer, 90 were chosen for showing abroad in two packages of 45. One of these travelling shows is now at the I.C.C.Y.

The exhibition is open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and Monday and Thursday afternoons from 4 to 6.

'Exodus' 'Putting Israel On Film-Making Map'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The film "Exodus" can do for Israel what "Three Coins in the Fountain" did for Rome in attracting tourists and film makers here, Mr. Abel Green, editor of "Variety," the organ of the American entertainment industry, said at Beit Sokolow.

Mr. Green, who is here on a private visit with his wife, said "Exodus" could put Israel on the "film-making map." He went on to point out that the Israel authorities would have to cooperate fully and provide all necessary facilities if they wanted to induce American producers to film here.

U.A.R. BANS 'NEWSWEEK'

TEL AVIV. — The mass circulation American magazine "Newsweek" has been banned in the U.A.R. for the past three months, according to the Israel distributors.

The Bronfman Distribution Agency of Tel Aviv has received a letter from the periodical's management stating that sales have been stopped in the U.A.R. because of the magazine's alleged pro-Israel bias.

Escaped Prisoner May Have Fled to Gaza

TEL AVIV. — There is every likelihood that Eliezer Tsovari, who escaped from Ma'asiyahu Detention Camp on Sunday, has fled across the border into the Gaza Strip, according to circles close to Police Headquarters.

Tsovari, 26, a former resident of Ashkelon, had completed the first six months of a four-year sentence for housebreaking when he sneaked out through the fence of the Camp, near Ramla.

In the past few days, police have checked over all of Tsovari's former haunts, but have turned up no trace of him. (Itim)

Independents Top H.U. Election

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Non-party candidates scored an overwhelming majority in the Hebrew University Students Association elections, according to unofficial results reported by leaders of the Association yesterday. Of some 180 delegates elected the Independents secured about 105 (62 of whom were included in the list of sponsored candidates put out by the Independent Bloc, and 30 went to the newly-formed Israel Labour Bloc.

The Labour Bloc gained a higher percentage of votes than its constituent parts — Mapai, Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam — received together last year.

About 42 per cent of the 4,300-strong electorate voted, a drop compared with the 50 per cent last year, when the system of party-list elections was first discontinued.

League Leaders To Hold Fast

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — With the return of Internationals to their clubs, the National League soccer games will be resumed tomorrow. Petah Tikva Hapoel and Tel Aviv Maccabi, both with 39 points at the top of the League look likely to win their matches, making the remaining two games of the current season the crucial ones.

Leaders Petah Tikva Hapoel entertain Natanya Maccabi, and with Stelmach, Nahari and Ratzabi back, should not be troubled to garner both points. Tel Aviv Maccabi face Tel Aviv Betar, and Glaser, Goldstein and their mates appear good enough for a win.

Tel Aviv Hapoel, three points behind the leaders and the only other club with an outside chance of gaining the championship, play away against Jaffa Maccabi. One of the most interesting games should be in the capital where Jerusalem Hapoel are at home to Haifa Maccabi, which includes Menczell, Amar and Almany in its lineup.

Fixtures:

National League

Bnei Yehuda v. Ramat Gan Hapoel. Tel Aviv Betar v. Tel Aviv Maccabi. Jaffa Maccabi v. Tel Aviv Hapoel. Haifa Hapoel v. Petah Tikva Maccabi. Petah Tikva Hapoel v. Natanya Maccabi. Jerusalem Hapoel v. Haifa Maccabi.

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page One)

some detail on the May 1 U-2 incident which Premier Khrushchev cited as a reason for breaking up the Summit meeting.

He said Mr. Khrushchev knew of similar flights when the Soviet Premier visited the U.S. last year and "he did not then see any reason to refuse to confer with American representatives."

Replying to Democratic and other critics who have said such flights should not have been made just before the Summit meeting, Mr. Eisenhower said:

"As to the timing, the question was really whether to halt the programme, and thus forgo the gathering of important information that was essential and that was likely to be unavailable at a later date. The decision was that the programme should not be halted."

The President said Mr. Khrushchev's action at Paris last week perhaps had "turned the clock back in some measure." But not all the record must be written "in red ink," for some of the things should be "written in black."

On the positive side he said that Mr. Khrushchev "did not go beyond invective" in denouncing the U.S., breaking up the Summit meeting and in cancelling Mr. Eisenhower's trip to Russia next month. What he seemed to be suggesting was that Mr. Khrushchev had not actually changed any basic Soviet policy.

Also on the positive side, Mr. Eisenhower said, the Western allies had strengthened their unity in the face of "Soviet intransigence" and the U.S. and its allies had also demonstrated their willingness "always to go the extra mile on behalf of peace."

He said the U.S. will follow three main policies:

"1. We must keep up our strength, and hold it steady for the long pull — a strength not neglected in complacency nor overbuilt in hysteria. So doing, we can make it clear to everyone there can be no gain in the use of pressure tactics or aggression against us and our allies.

"2. We must continue businesslike dealings with the Soviet leaders on outstanding issues, and improve the contacts between our own and the Soviet peoples, making clear that the path of reason and common sense is still open if the Soviets will but use it.

"3. To improve world conditions in which human freedom can flourish, we must continue to move ahead with positive programmes at home and abroad, in collaboration with free nations everywhere. In doing so, we shall continue to give our strong support to the U.N. and the great principle for which it stands."

WASHINGTON. — George Washington, who led the American revolution against Britain, is to be portrayed on the stage by British stage and screen actor, Eric Portman, in the play "The Crossing," by Howard Fast.

Cables in Brief

BROADCASTS. — Turkey has lodged several oral protests with the British Ambassador in Ankara, Sir Bernard Burrows, against the recent Turkish language broadcasts of the B.B.C.

SAINT. — Pope John yesterday decreed a new saint for the Catholic Church, the blessed Gregorio Barbarigo, a 17th century Venetian Cardinal, at the first canonization ceremony in Peter's Basilica of Saint John Lateran in over 200 years. Such rites are normally held in Saint Peter's Basilica in the Vatican.

ARMENIAN. — Saro Melikian, an Armenian who in 1921 assassinated Talaat Pasha, Prime Minister of Turkey, died in San Francisco, aged 64. He shot the Premier on a Berlin street in 1921 and was acquitted by a German jury after a trial that attracted international attention.

TOGO. — Tunisia yesterday joined France in sponsoring the application of the Togo Republic for U.N. membership. The Security Council is expected to endorse the application next Tuesday.

Four Jaffa Port Heroes Honoured

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Zalman Ben Ami, the 50-year-old foreman of Jaffa port, and three of his fellow workers who towed a barge-load of burning explosives out of the harbour area last Tuesday, were awarded inscribed City medallions by Acting Mayor A. Shechter at a reception held in their honour at the Municipality.

Mr. Shechter said that the courageous action of the four men had undoubtedly averted a major disaster. After the barge was towed out of the port area, the explosions continued for seven hours.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Maher Baruch, 21 Tachkemoni, 2804.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 65620. Ben Yehuda, 143 Ben Yehuda, 2[illegible]. Reidner, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 6[illegible]. Castel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22128. JAFFA: 58 Kamal, 45 Yefet (4), 83991. HOLON: Sritut, 104 Sokolow. RAMAT GAN: Lifschitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. HERZLIYA: Carni. PETAH TIKVA: Kessel, Rothschild-Herzl. REHOVOT: Kilhner, 21 Tellar, [illegible]. HAIFA: Joseph, 21 Joseph, 4014.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Maher Baruch, 21 Tachkemoni, 2804.
TEL AVIV: (day) Magen David, 3 Allenby, 66426. Kreisler, 21 Nahmani, 63432. Orah, 59 Dizengoff, 22220. Sanitas, 32 Ibn Gabirol, 23904. Barach, Hatikva Qtr., 23106. JAFFA: Varsano, Rehov 340, near clock, 21[illegible]. (Evening) Schwartz, 17 Allenby, [illegible]. Jaffa, 279 Ben Yehuda, [illegible]. Avrahami, 9 Erlinger, near Central Bus Station, [illegible]. Frankel, 38 King George acc. Gan Meir, [illegible]. Barach, Hatikva Qtr., [illegible]. JAFFA: Varsano, Rehov 340, near clock, 21791. HOLON: Ribak, Kiker Struma. GIVATAYIM: Feldman, 71 [illegible]. HERZLIYA: Carni. PETAH TIKVA: Pinsker 2 Pinsker. REHOVOT: Kilhner, 21 Tellar, [illegible]. NATANYA: Gara. HAIFA: Hagiborim, 30 Hagiborim, 67603. Ariosoroff, Haifa Bay, 71720, Merkas, 130 Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, 81970.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Shargal, Rehov Berlin, Beit Kadima, 3630. Dr. Efer, Mahane Allenby, Bet/28 Meon Academaim. Dr. Sher, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 3 Shimshon, 23748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51990. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 81974.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Reisel, 53 Derech Hevron, 71476. Dr. Sher, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as above.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 6.32 tonight and ends tomorrow at 7.36 p.m.

Portion: [illegible]

Haftara: [illegible]

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.00 p.m. Arvit, 6.50 p.m. [illegible] 6.15 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m. Sermon by Chief Rabbi Unterman of Tel Aviv. 6.00 p.m. [illegible] [illegible] conducted by Cantor Moshe Stern & Choir.

[illegible] Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.30 a.m.

[illegible] (Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Lecture on Haftara. Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m.

Hillel Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Bnei Re'yehudah Hitkadmut (Progressive Judaism) (Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Sermon: Mr. E. Peri.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight, 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight, Minha-Arvit 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m. with the Hon. Minister Ya'acov M. Toledano, Chief Rabbi.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation, (3 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.00 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 & 9.30 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.

Beit Hamoreh (8 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (28 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.14 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.45 a.m.

[illegible] Tel Aviv, or [illegible], Jerusalem.

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NOTICE TO MEMBERS of the EIN HARIM CLUB
Starting Sunday, May 29, two buses daily in addition to the regular service.
Jerusalem-Shoresh:
10 a.m. and 1 p.m.
Shoresh-Jerusalem:
1.45 and 5.45 p.m.
Buses will depart from Egged Station.

WANTED
Responsible young lady to take care of two-year-old boy, for 3-4 hours morning walk. Preferably English speaking.
Apply: Scher, 100 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv, between 7-9 p.m.

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Send particulars of work experience, age, references, etc., to "Secretary," P.O.B. 60, Tel Aviv.
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Applications are invited from persons capable of handling the office work of a research and control laboratory in a large chemical company, including typing, filing and information-library work. Scientific background and knowledge of languages necessary.
Application with full particulars to: P.O.B. 5160, Haifa.

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Tel Aviv — 7 Mendele St. Tel. [illegible].
Haifa — 2 Balfour St. Tel. [illegible].

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Circus:— Warsaw Circus, at Gan Ha'atzmaut. Today, 3; tomorrow, 7, 9.30.

• Meet Jerusalem Artists:— Artists House: 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.

• Recorded Concert:— Music to Inspire (with background pictures). Grieg, Concerto in A Minor Op. 16. Khachaturian, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A.

• Film Show:— Israel films — daily showings. Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon-1 p.m.

• Tours:— Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4[illegible]. Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, Hebrew University Campus.

Yad Vashem — Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron — Conducted tours (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.

• Exhibitions:— Artists House: Jerusalem Artists Paintings, 10-1, 4-7.

Safrai Art Gallery, 27 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 2[illegible]. Paintings by leading Israeli artists. Purchases mailed upon request. Today, 9-2.

"Israel Today" — permanent Exhibition. Binyanei Ha'ouma. 10-1; 4-8.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, [illegible].

Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities from the Neolithic to the Byzantine Periods. Temporary Exhibition, Recent Excavations at Tel Mor, Tell Sheva and Tel [illegible]. Today, 9-2. Tomorrow 10-1.

• Bezalel National Museum:— Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art, Archaeological objects, Primitive Art, Original prints from Durer to Rembrandt and Jerusalem water colours by McBey (both from Rosenbloom collection). Jacob Pins, Woodcuts. Contemporary English lithographs. Today, [illegible].

Bezalel Art Library: Books — new acquisitions. Today, 9-1.

• Zoo:— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today, 8-3.30; Tomorrow, 9-6.

TEL AVIV

• Theatre:— Habimah: Youth Circle, Mr. Arie Kutai's impressions of U.S. Theatre, 5 p.m.

Cameri: G.B. Shaw Evening, 8.30

• Dine and Dance:— Delphin Bar, 10 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 2[illegible].

Galei Gondola Restaurant, for gourmets. 37 Rehov Pinsker, 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Tel. 2[illegible].

• Tourist Service:— Visit Hadassah Club, 30 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 2[illegible].

Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. [illegible], 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens:— Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions:— Ancient Glass Exhibition. Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow, 10-1. Art Gallery, Artists House, Beit Hamlin. Today, 10-1; Tomorrow, 4-10.

• Tel Aviv Museum:— a) Dizengoff House: Japanese prints of today. Six Safad artists. Museum Collection. Today, tomorrow, 10-1. b) Rubinstein Pavilion: Streichman — paintings. Museum collection of Israel artists, today, 10-1; Tomorrow, 10-1, 4-10.

• Tours:— Moetzet Hapoalot-Pioneer Women tour daily from Sunday to Wednesday 9 a.m. from the Va'ad Hapoel bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 2[illegible].

• Z.O.A. House:— Oneg Shabbat for tourists.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centres:— Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz. Tel. 4[illegible], 6[illegible].

• Exhibition:— African Art, Samuel Dubiner's collection. Municipal Museum of Modern Art: City Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Music Programme:— Saturday Music Hour with organ and this record: Rachmaninoff, Concerto No. 3 in D Minor, Op. 30. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A.

• Chamber Music:— Amihud [illegible], conducting; George [illegible], Rubin Academy, 8.30.

• Exhibition openings:— Paintings by Perez House, Artists House, opening 11 a.m. by Mr. Mordecai Ardon, Art Adviser, Ministry of Education.

IRGUN OLEI HOLLAND
At the yearly general meeting which will take place on Sunday, May 29, at 8 p.m. at Beit Sokolow Tel Aviv,
Mr. Berl Locker
will speak on
"The Significance of Theodor Herzl for our Time."
All friends are invited
Irgun Olei Holland

Oils, gouaches and drawings by Judith Har-Even, Nora Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon, opening 11.30 by Mr. Haim Marinov, Jerusalem Deputy Mayor.

Oils and prints by Mordecai Moreh, Rina Gallery, 17 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 2[illegible]. Opening 11.30-1. Also open tonight, 8-10.30.

TEL AVIV

• Theatre:— Habimah: "12 Angry Men," 100th performance, 8.30. Cameri: "Twelfth Night," 8.30. Ohel: "Graduation Year," 8.30. Cooled, airconditioned hall.

• Chamber Music:— Season's last concert. Pelleg, Mishori, Roehr and Goldhagen: Mozart, Brahms (Piano Quartets), Milhaud (Sonata in Old Style), Tel Aviv Museum, 8.30.

• Z.O.A. House:— Chopin evening by Sipora Shapira-Saulo, 8.30.

Tourist Service, 9 a.m.-9 p.m.

HAIFA

• Dance Recital:— Yardena Cohen, Beitanu Hall, 20 Rehov Yerushalayim, 8.30.

• Exhibition:— Paintings by Rina Probst-Kreid and Eugenia Balkin. Artists' House, 26 U.N.O. Avenue. Open daily except Fridays. 10-1, 4-7.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH
at 8.30

Sunday, May 29, "12 Angry Men," Ein Hashofet. Mon., May 30, "Visit of the Old Lady," Tamar, Haifa. [illegible], Wed., June 1, "12 Angry Men," Tel Aviv. Thurs., June 2, "12 Angry Men," Pardess Hanna.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Tel Aviv at 8.30

Sat., May 28, "La Perichole." Sun., May 29, Wed., June 1, Sat., June 4, "Faust."

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LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 08 from London, Munich, Athens and Nicosia — 0740. El Al 410 from Istanbul — 1515. El Al 213 from New York and London — 1720.
DEPARTURES: T.W.A. 801 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0745. El Al 409 to Istanbul — 0800. Cyprus Air 23 to Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome and London—0830. B.E.A. 137 to Athens, Rome and London — 0930. K.L.M. 326 to Rome and Amsterdam — 1015. El Al 209 to Rome, London and New York — 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800 from Chicago, New York, Paris, Rome and Athens — 1838. El Al 208 from New York, London and Rome — 1938. Olympic 602 from Athens — 2030. Olympic 614 from Athens and Nicosia — 2245.
DEPARTURES: Olympic 615 to Nicosia and Athens — 2310.

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[illegible]
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"THREE FACES OF ISRAEL"
ISRAEL PLAYS IN ENGLISH
Wed. June 1, Thurs. June 2, 8.45 p.m.
Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv

GALA PREMIERE TONIGHT
"SO YOU'VE COME TO ISRAEL"
an evening of comedy, song & dance
In English DAN HOTEL NIGHT CLUB In English
[illegible] Dan Hotel, [illegible] Tourist Office, Tel Aviv.

Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Fair today and tomorrow. [illegible] the Southeastern Mediterranean.

Mt. Canaan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiberias	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haifa Port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nahariya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T.A. Kirya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T.A. Port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lydda Airp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jerusalem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beersheba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eilat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARRIVALS

Mr. Barnett Shine, Joint-Managing Director, Central District Properties Ltd., London, and Director, Africa-Palestine Investments Ltd., for a short business visit.

Mr. Avraham Liveran, Director of the British Commonwealth Division of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, from Geneva, where he was a member of the Israeli delegation at the Assembly of the World Health Organisation.

Mr. Robert Werner, Honorary Treasurer of the Jewish National Fund Commission in Manchester, and a member of the Executive Council of the British Zionist Federation, for a week's visit. (by El Al).

Mr. Jacob Sonther, of Chicago, American Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Technion, to attend a meeting of the Technion's Board of Governors.

Mr. Aryeh L. Gellman, Chairman of the World Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi Executive, from a mission to the U.S. and South America.

DEPARTURES

Dr. A. B. Johnson, after a two-year tour of duty as adviser to the Agricultural Research Station, the Hebrew University's Faculty of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture's Agricultural Education Department, under the auspices of New York University and the U.S. Operations Mission. (by B.O.A.C.)

Mr. A. Pompan, of Pompan's Bookshop, Natanya, to Europe on business. (by El Al).

170 DUNAMS of wheat belonging to Kfar Hanassi in Upper Galilee were razed yesterday afternoon when a fire which was lit to clear brush was fanned out of control by the wind. A police permit had been obtained to light the fire.

• • •

KIBBUTZ YOTVATA, near Eilat, was linked up to the Timna power plant on Thursday morning. Hitherto, the isolated settlement depended on its own small plant which was operated only 12 hours a day.

• • •

A YOUTH CLUB was opened yesterday in the Bat Yam ma'abara under the auspices of Wizo, the Ministry of Education, and the Bat Yam Municipality. It is the 61st such club run by Wizo.

• • •

"INHERIT THE WIND," produced by Stanley Kramer, and starring Frederic March and Florence Eldridge, who were recently in Israel, has been officially designated as the U.S. entry for the Berlin Film Festival and will be shown on June 25. It is a United Artists release.

• • •

THE BODY of a two-day-old infant was yesterday drawn out of a well near the Government Hospital in Nazareth by a boy who went to fetch water for his horse. The body was taken to the Anglican Hospital for examination.

Jacob Lurie Dies In Jerusalem at 85

The death took place in Jerusalem yesterday of Jacob Lurie. He was in his 85th year. Born in Lithuania, Mr. Lurie went to America as a young child. In 1920 he achieved his life's ambition by moving to this country, to which he had already sent two of his sons. He was not deterred by the news of the riots that had just broken out, and settled in Haifa where his sons were at school. Following the riots there was a movement of the Jewish Community from the Lower Town to Hadar Hacarmel, and to encourage this trend he built the first large block of apartments in that section. In his later years his chief interest was in [illegible] [illegible] training [illegible] Israel in Haifa and Torah U'melacha in Netivot. He was also a founding member of the Heichal Shlomo Synagogue and the first shareholder of The Jerusalem Post (then The Palestine Post).

He leaves a wife and [illegible] sons, one of them Mr. T. R. Lurie, the Editor of The Jerusalem Post. His eldest son, Mr. William Lurie, arrived from the United States last night.

The funeral will leave from the Ziv Hospital for Har Hamenuhot at 9 o'clock this morning.

Foreign Counsel for Nazi Must Appear as "Friend"

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A foreign lawyer — it is assumed that Eichmann will demand counsel from abroad — would have to obtain special permission to appear in an Israel Court. If this permission is granted, the foreign advocate will appear as a "friend" of Eichmann's and not be entitled to payment, according to the Advocates' Ordinance, 1938.

(Ministry of Justice circles in Jerusalem yesterday stressed that "there is not the slightest doubt that any 'friend' or 'friends' Eichmann may ask to appear on his behalf would immediately be granted this privilege.)

The Ordinance plainly states that only lawyers inscribed in the Israel Roll of Advocates can appear in an Israel Court. But "any person may, with the leave of the Court or Judge, address the Court as a friend on behalf of a party not represented by an advocate but in no case shall such a person have a claim, enforceable at law, for remuneration for his services." It goes on to say that a "friend" cannot make a practice of being a "friend" and thus appear in case after case in court.

A German lawyer—as would any other advocate from continental Europe—would be at a disadvantage in appearing as a "friend" in an Israel Court. Local court procedure is based on the English system — amended from time to time by the Knesset. Thus, a German advocate, unless he is an expert on English procedure, will undoubtedly have to call on the services of a local lawyer to aid him in presenting his defence.

War criminals have so far been tried before three types of courts: military tribunals, like the one set up in Nuremberg and which judged according to international law and a charter drawn up in 1945 for this specific purpose; special courts — generally those set up in the Peoples Republics such as in Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, Bulgaria, and Hungary, as well as in Holland and Austria; and regular civilian courts. The latter operated in France (since 1944), in Rumania (since 1947) and in Poland (since 1948).

It is believed that Eichmann will be tried in a regular District Court although its composition may be changed slightly, by having a Supreme Court Justice, or Justices, added to the bench.

Ministry circles believe that no one closely associated with the Kastner-Greenwald trial will be chosen as a judge.

Special Lockup Needed in J'lem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A special jail — or special conditions of imprisonment — will have to be built in Jerusalem if Eichmann is tried in the Capital, it is learned.

The small lockup in Jerusalem was never built to accommodate a detainee for long periods of time — and it is expected that the trial may take a year.

Few detainees have stayed for more than a month or two in the Jerusalem lockup.

Beirut Paper Indignant Over Nazi's Capture

BEIRUT (AFP). — Theorising that Adolf Eichmann was captured by Israel agents on Arab soil, the Beirut nationalist daily, "Al-Massa," yesterday said: "The Arabs cannot accept this violation of the right of asylum which was granted to a fugitive."

The newspaper continued: "If it is proved that Eichmann was seized in an Arab state, it is the duty of the Arab countries not to accept any fait accompli. If necessary, they must raise the question of his kidnapping before the international authorities. And we say this without any consideration of Eichmann's hostile attitude to world Zionism and his activities on behalf of the Arabs."

"It would be disgraceful for us to forget that this man found refuge with us and thought that his life was secure. Arab public opinion cannot accept a devious act of this sort. First an investigation must be conducted to determine in which country Eichmann was captured, and the authorities of that country must be severely punished for the negligence they have displayed."

At the same time, the paper says, Israel must be compelled, through the international court, to return the captive. "Eichmann is a German and no state but Germany has the right to try him," it concluded.

Meir Leaving For U.S. on Sunday

Foreign Minister Golda Meir is leaving Sunday for a five-week speaking tour of the U.S. on behalf of the U.J.A. and the Bond drive. She is also expected to hold political discussions with the U.S. Secretary of State and the U.N. Secretary-General.

Two honourary doctorates will be conferred on Mrs. Meir during her visit. One by Smith College for Women, in Northampton, Massachusetts, and the other by the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. Mrs. Meir lived in Milwaukee, Wisc., for 15 years before coming to Palestine in 1921.

Yesterday, the Foreign Minister received the French Ambassador, M. Jean Bourdeillette, at his request.

'Poor Planning Lost Old City'

Had the relief column to the beleaguered Jewish Quarter in the Old City been properly planned, the Old City would never have fallen to the Arabs.

This was stated in Jerusalem on Thursday evening by Benny Marshak, former Palmach commander, who led the unit whose job was to fight its way into the Old City and reinforce the Jewish Quarter. He was speaking at a rally of veterans of the battles for the Old City before its fall exactly 12 years ago.

He noted that "without doubt" the battles for Mt. Zion were the fiercest of any fought during the war. He added that when they finally fought their way to the Dormition church — half his force of 80 men were killed or wounded by this time — they were "greeted with hostility by the German monks."

Earlier, Mr. Moshe Rusnak, who commanded the fighters within the city, told of "buying arms from the Arabs" who were besieging the quarter. He added that the decision to evacuate the quarter was not taken under pressure of the Jewish residents.

Wreath Laid At Herzl's Birthplace

The Israel Minister in Hungary on Wednesday laid a wreath on the memorial plaque at the Herzl museum in Budapest, the site of the home in which Herzl was born.

The Minister, Mr. Yeramiel Yaron, was joined at the ceremony by representatives of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Culture and the Jewish community in Budapest.

Freak Showers, But Still Warm

A sharpening of the Red Sea trough — a development which occurs only about once in two years—caused a freak clouding up over Israel on Wednesday night, resulting in thundershowers in the north of the country and slight rainfall in other areas.

It will remain warm over the weekend, with temperatures in the three main cities around the 27 degree mark.

The main wells supplying Amman and the Old City of Jerusalem are almost dry, and water was sold yesterday at the equivalent of 12.5 agorot the gallon, Reuter reported yesterday.

Roman Fashions Return to Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Italian fashions returned to Israel Thursday with the arrival of the man who dressed Gina Lollobrigida, accompanied by five high-heeled, short-skirted, svelte models. They came by El Al Britannia from Rome.

The first Italian fashions came to Israel last November. The present trip is sponsored by Wizo and the Citour Travel Agency.

Mr. Emilio Frederico Schubert, whose fashion house has designed haute couture for Princess Soraya, Sophia Loren, Anna Magnani, Julietta Massina and the Duchess of Windsor, was accompanied by Mr. Carlo Guggenheim, of the Rome firm of Guggenheim and Mingolini. Three of the models are Italian, two are Swedish.

The group is escorted by Mrs. Bice Cossano, an editor of "This Week in Rome." All are staying at the Accadia Hotel, where the first show is to take place on Saturday evening under the patronage of the Italian Ambassador. The next day the show will be repeated at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

Adolf Eichmann

(Continued from Page One)

from the American camp in Germany where he was being held. He made his way to North Germany, where he found work as a woodcutter, working under the brother of a fellow S.S. prisoner whose name he had been given. He remained there for three years, living in the woods in a hut.

Reported Dead

Only after his flight from Germany in 1950, with false papers, did he contact his wife who believed up to then that he had been killed. Later he arranged for her and his family to join him. Before her departure from her native Linz, in Austria, Mrs. Eichmann announced her husband's death, producing a sworn statement by her sister that she had seen him killed by the Czechs during the last days of the War.

Eichmann and his family lived a modest, secluded life in their adopted country, and few of their acquaintances were aware of his true identity. He and members of his family both worked to support themselves.

Both the country of their residence and the nature of his work there are being kept secret.

Rumours that Eichmann had undergone plastic surgery to disguise his identity are not true, The Jerusalem Post learns. Since he has already admitted his identity before the remanding magistrate, this will not be an issue when the case comes to trial.

Meanwhile, the Ministers of Justice and Police yesterday held a four-hour meeting with Inspector-General of Police Yosef Nahmias and Nitzav Avraham Selinger, head of the special "Eichmann investigation team." The police officers reported on the progress made in the case since the former Nazi's remand, and the lines of future investigation were laid down.

Nitzav Selinger is expected to fly to West Germany and possibly other European countries as part of his investigation before interrogating Eichmann. The Police spokesman yesterday denied that Nitzav Selinger or any of the fourteen [illegible] had met Eichmann.

The team spent Thursday at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem getting an idea of the relevant historical available there.

The police investigation has been given the code name Operation Iyar (Iyar is the current Hebrew month). The team's office at Police H.Q. is called Bureau 06.

Among those called to the Bureau yesterday was Mr. Benno Cohen, who, as Chairman of the Zionist Organisation in Germany up to 1939, met Eichmann frequently. Mr. Cohen now lectures at the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics.

He told The Jerusalem Post that he knew that Eichmann had studied Hebrew, and was familiar with Hebrew terminology. He was also an "expert" on Zionism and Zionist political parties.

Some time prior to the outbreak of World War II, Eichmann summoned the leaders of German Jewry to his fourth-floor office in Prinz Albert Strasse and demanded "quotas" of Jews for deportation, adding that visas to South American countries were available. He declared that the Government feared the Jews were a potential "fifth column" for the Allies in the event of hostilities, Mr. Cohen recounted.

Not realising that this might have meant escape for a few, the Jewish leaders turned him down.

Mr. Cohen recalled that while Eichmann was at first comparatively well-mannered in his relations with the Jews, he became progressively more brutal and foul-mouthed after being appointed to deal with Austrian Jewry in 1938.

U.N. Council

(Continued from Page One)

Ambassador, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, had engaged in a new clash over the collapse of the Summit conference and the whole field of espionage.

He denied the U.S. had committed any aggression against the Soviet Union by its intelligence flights.

Mr. Lodge charged the Kremlin with maintaining a vast spy ring, and he dramatically displayed a listening device which he said the Soviet authorities had managed to plant in the office of the U.S. Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Llewellyn Thompson.

The device Mr. Lodge showed the Council was a wooden carving of the great seal of the U.S. presented to the U.S. Ambassador by a group of Russians. The seal was hollow and contained a hidden microphone. "It was right under the beak of the Eagle," Mr. Lodge said.

Replying to Mr. Lodge's statement and commenting on the device which he had produced, Mr. Gromyko said: "I would like to ask the representative of the U.S. whether he can tell us out of which particular play all this has been taken and when that particular play is going to be performed in theatres."

Mr. Lodge replied that Mr. Gromyko "could not have been paying very close attention to what I was saying."

The U.S. delegate repeated that the carving was presented by some Russians to the American Ambassador in Moscow and hung in his office behind his desk.

"I produced this as a piece of evidence—direct, fresh, authentic evidence—of the efficiency and thoroughness of Soviet espionage. It did not come from any play. It came from the Soviet Union," Mr. Lodge continued.

Mr. Jerzy Michalowsky, of Poland, said he did not want to engage with Mr. Lodge in the "battle of microphones," but if he had so wished he "would have very interesting information about some of the microphones in our buildings in this country too."

The Council then voted on the Soviet resolution.

H.U. Students Celebrate —Without the Donkeys

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Hebrew University's Annual Students' Day was held in Jerusalem yesterday, opening with a series of sports events at the campus stadium.

Traffic was sealed off at King George Avenue during the afternoon when the students held scooter and motorcycle obstacle races, and a "waiters' race," to the cheers of crowds of onlookers.

There was also to have been a donkey race — a donkey is the students' adopted symbol—but no one could find the donkeys. They had been used earlier in the afternoon to give passers-by in Zion Square free rides. A banner in the Square, paraphrasing the Book of Esther, proclaimed: "Thus shall it be done to the man whom the student (instead of "king") delighteth to honour."

The Day ended with a special performance for students by the Warsaw Circus.

Marrano from Majorca Returns to Judaism

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A Spanish noblewoman from the island of Majorca, Miss Isabel Monico, a descendant of the Marranos who were forcibly converted to the Catholic faith by the Spanish Inquisition, returned to Judaism this week.

According to a story published on Wednesday in "Hatzofeh," the organ of the National Religious Party, Miss Monico has resumed her original family name of "Yemin Oz," and will use the Hebrew form of her first name, Elisheva.

Miss Monico, whose late father was a General in Franco's army, said that many members of the Spanish Army staff are Marranos.

She added that the Marranos in Majorca still adhere to certain Jewish traditions, although they follow them unobtrusively so as not to arouse the curiosity of their neighbours.

Her decision to return to Judaism was in accordance with the express wish of her father, who before his death had urged the entire family to take this step as soon as possible.

Miss Monico declared that she intended to return to Majorca to establish a synagogue there, and that she would invite religious teachers and instructors from Israel.

She also hoped to contribute to a mass return to Judaism by all Marranos now living in Majorca—the so-called "Chuetas" — as well as on the Spanish mainland.

Move to Revive Cricket Group Here

TEL AVIV. — Steps to revive the Israel Cricket Association will be considered at a special meeting here on Sunday at the British Zionist Federation's Israel Office. It is being called following receipt of a large consignment of brand-new cricket equipment from Mr. Louis Mintz, a prominent member of the Joint Palestine Appeal in London.

Some of the equipment will be sent to kibbutzim and moshavim with settlers from Britain. At the meeting it is hoped to draw up a schedule of matches to be played during the next few months and to discuss ways of introducing cricket to young Israelis.

In a letter accompanying the new equipment, Mr. Mintz stated that he is sure he can mobilise considerable support among Anglo-Jewry for the Israel Cricket Association, which was set up in 1954 by immigrants from South Africa and Britain and was active until 1958.

The meeting, open to all cricket-lovers, will be held at 5.30 p.m. at the Israel office of the B.Z.F., 53a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

THE FIRST batch of a $130,000 order for uniforms for the Ghanaian Army has been sent by sea from Haifa, the manufacturers have announced. The order, from the Kitan-Dimona factory, was for 50,000 uniforms for men and 20,000 uniforms for women.

Ben-Aharon Praises Safe, Silent Drivers

TEL AVIV. — The Minister of Transport, Mr. Y. Ben-Aharon, paid tribute yesterday to the drivers of the Civil Service who have run up a magnificent safety record, and what is equally important, "see and hear what goes on and still keep their mouths shut."

Mr. Ben-Aharon was speaking at Beit Sokolov where prizes were awarded to drivers in Government employ with outstanding safety records.

He went on to affirm his faith in the efficacy of publicity — in the absence of wider roads — in preventing road accidents. He said that he believed that publicity could do more towards fostering road safety than severer penalties for traffic offences.

In all, 120 cash and book prizes were given to the 300 participants in the road safety contest, sponsored by the Office of the Accountant-General, which is responsible for the Government's motor pool. In all, the State employs 1,300 drivers for its 2,000 vehicles.

According to Mr. Y. Arnon, head of the Vehicles Technical Services Centre, the Government spends upwards of IL8m. a year on servicing and fuelling its motor fleet.

Taxi Fatally Injures 70-year-old Woman

PETAH TIKVA. — A 70-year-old woman was run over and fatally injured by a taxi while crossing Rehov Wolfson, in Petah Tikva, on Wednesday evening.

The woman, Genia Zamski, was taken to Beilinson Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The driver, Yosef Ovadia, was charged on Thursday and released on IL2,000 bail. (Itim)

Amron Firm to Make Electronics Equipment

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Amron radio company will manufacture electronic equipment for scientific research, the medical profession, educational institutions and the armed forces.

This was announced on Wednesday night by the Director of the company, Mr. S. Goldman, in an address before a convention of radio technicians in Herzliya.

A new electronics plant, now under construction, is scheduled to open in two months on a site adjoining the Amron radio factory in Herzliya.

At the same meeting, the Acting Director of the Electronics Department of the Weizmann Institute, Mr. R. Gannon, disclosed that, except for tubes, all radio parts are now manufactured in Israel. The foreign currency outlay for each domestically manufactured set has thus been reduced to $6 per unit as compared with $35 several years ago.

Israel manufactures some 30,000 sets a year.

U.S. Scrap Iron For Local Steel Mills

HAIFA. — A shipment of scrap iron from the U.S. for use in local steel production, arrived in the s.s. Marchetto yesterday.

As recently as last month, Israel was still a scrap exporting country, with nearly 1,000 tons shipped abroad from January to April. It is not clear whether sales of Israel scrap abroad will now be discontinued.

Firm Faces Bankruptcy Over Back Taxes

TEL AVIV. — The State on Wednesday asked the District Court to order the American Rayon Company of Kiryat Arieh into receivership for non-payment of purchase tax.

One of the company's senior executives, Eliezer Krown, had to serve a five-month jail sentence last year for bribing a purchase tax official to reduce the firm's back tax bill. Charges against another official are still pending.

The District Attorney's Office told the Court that since the firm has not responded to repeated requests for payment of its IL86,000 tax bill, the prosecution asks that it be declared bankrupt. Judgment was deferred.

Bid Foiled to Smuggle IL50,000 Worth of Gems

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Customs authorities on Thursday confiscated IL50,000 worth of diamonds found in the trouser pocket of a foreign resident about to leave the country.

The man was detained and later released, though he has not left the country yet. It is learned that he spent only a few days in Israel.

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

IL2m. Plan For Road Improvement

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Public Works Department will spend IL2m. this summer on improving roads, Director of the Department told the press here on Thursday.

Some IL600,000 will be invested in widening a three-kilometre stretch of the Tel Aviv-Natanya highway, between the Yarkon bridge and the Tel Baruch junction. This section of the road, which is used daily by 12,000 vehicles, will be widened from seven metres to 14 metres, providing four traffic lanes instead of the present two.

The second stage of this scheme will be the widening of the 11 kilometre stretch of highway from Rehov Arlosoroff to Herzliya, although no date for this has yet been fixed.

Work will also begin this summer on improving the section of the Tel Aviv-Ramat Gan road between the Musrara bridge and the Elite chocolate factory. The "Elite" roundabout will be removed and traffic at this busy intersection will be regulated by lights.

The highway leading to the roundabout will be widened to three lanes in each direction. Bicycle paths will be left between the highway and the pavement.

These improvements will cost IL600,000, part of which will be provided by the Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan Municipalities.

The Public Works Department will also carry out road works connected with Ashdod port, in the south. Three kilometres of the coastal approach road to Ashdod from the direction of Tel Aviv, will be widened from five to seven metres, to facilitate the flow of traffic to and from the port. This project is due to begin this summer and will cost IL350,000.

There are also plans to build new approach roads to Ashdod, including a link between Jerusalem and the new port, via Hulda. These, however, will depend on the progress made in constructing the port itself.

National Product Rose By 11.5% Last Year

POST Economic Reporter

The national accounts for 1959, published yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics, show a real increase of 11.5 per cent in the value of the gross national product, which totalled IL3.9 billion as compared with IL3.5 billion for 1958 at current prices. Taking into account the three per cent rise in population, the market value of all goods and services produced rose by eight per cent.

The national income, which is the value of the gross national product after the deduction of indirect taxes and depreciation, totalled approximately IL3 billion. Private consumption, which totalled IL2.6 billion, increased by 10 per cent over the previous year. The report notes above-average increases in the expenditure on clothing, household appliances and entertainment.

The value of gross investment in 1959 totalled IL970m. as compared with IL918m. for the previous year. Calculated at 1958 prices, the increase amounted to 4.5 per cent.

The largest investments were made in housing (IL298.5m.) and industry (IL193.2m.), while investments in electricity, agriculture and transport all declined as compared with the previous year.

REBELS. — Five villagers and two young children were killed last week by a band of Moslem rebels—called Mujahid — during plunder-raids on two villages in the remote Buthidaung area near East Pakistan, delayed messages reaching Rangoon yesterday reported.

[illegible] ORCHESTRA

Farewell Appearance

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Sale to General Public opens today, May 27 at Mann Auditorium Box Office (Rehov Huberman), 10-1, 4-6 daily; Fridays: 10-1.

PRICES: IL2.[illegible]—IL7.[illegible]

Reduction to I.P.O. members on "Recital No. 4" (Green) Voucher.

Lydda Jet Runway Ready by November

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The new runway at Lydda Airport, for jet airliners, will be completed by November, Mr. M. Berchro, the Public Works Department engineer in charge of the project, told journalists during a press tour here on Thursday.

He reported that, from the point of view of the IL3.5m. budget, half of the work was already been completed.

The runway will be 2,700 metres long, with an additional link with the existing runways. It will be 45 metres wide, with two 7.5 metre safety margins, and will be able to accommodate heavy jets, such as the Boeing 707.

Mr. Berchro added that the runway would later be extended to 3,500 metres, and that this stage of the work would be connected with the plans for building a new air terminal tower [illegible] the new runway.

The work is being carried out by the National Engineering Company, under the planning and supervision of the Public Works Department. The overall planning was carried out by a joint committee of the Ministry of Transport, the Public Works Department and foreign experts.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

MAY 26, 1960

[illegible]	Tarif Dollar	[illegible]
[illegible]	Savings (model)	[illegible]
[illegible]	Defence Loan	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	[illegible]
[illegible]	Housing Loan A	[illegible]
[illegible]	" " B	[illegible]
[illegible]	" " C	[illegible]
[illegible]	" " D	[illegible]
[illegible]	" " E	[illegible]
[illegible]	" " F	[illegible]
[illegible]	" " G	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pal. Electric 57/66	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nat. Oil Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Local Authorities	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jewish Agency	[illegible]
[illegible]	Keren Hayesod	[illegible]
[illegible]	" 58/68 III	[illegible]
[illegible]	Fertilizers & Chem.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ind. Dev. Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gen. Mortgage Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bank Leumi Inv.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rassco	[illegible]
[illegible]	Israth	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gus-Rassco	[illegible]
	C.o.L. LINKED BONDS	
[illegible]	Defence Loan	[illegible]
[illegible]	Housing Loan A	[illegible]
[illegible]	" " B	[illegible]
[illegible]	" " C	[illegible]
[illegible]	" " D	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pal. Electric 57/66	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pal. Electric 58/68	[illegible]
[illegible]	Local Authorities	[illegible]
[illegible]	Keren Hayesod	[illegible]
[illegible]	" 58/68 III	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rassco	[illegible]
	$/C.o.L. LINKED	
[illegible]	Israth	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ind. Dev. Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bank Leumi Invest.	[illegible]
	ORDINARY SHARES	
	Bank Leumi	[illegible]
	Gen. Mortgage Bk.	[illegible]
	Bk. Leumi Invest.	[illegible]
	Hilaro's Investment	[illegible]
	Africa Pal. Invest.	[illegible]
	Isr. Land Develop.	[illegible]
	Ata Textile	[illegible]
	Moller Textile	[illegible]
	Assis & Belarano	[illegible]
	Pal. Potash	[illegible]
	Teva Pharmac.	[illegible]
	Palss. Cold Storage	[illegible]
	Am. Isr. Paper Mills	[illegible]
	Delek	[illegible]
	Delek (11/12 Div.)	[illegible]
	Jordan	[illegible]
	Rassco	[illegible]

B: Buyers only. D: ex Div/Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY

Dollar Bonds:	Lower
Index Bonds:	Harder
Shares:	Firm

AS REPORTED BY

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD

Your Investment Advisers

Pulp Plant Opened At Hadera Mills

HADERA. — Israel's first plant for the production of pulp from agricultural waste was ceremonially opened at the American-Israeli Paper Mills here yesterday. Among those present were the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, and the Chairman of the company's Board, Mr. Joseph Mazer, of New York.

The IL[illegible]m. for the establishment of the new plant and for the general expansion of the Mills were raised through a [illegible] stock flotation in the U.S., a [illegible] loan from the Export-Import Bank, a stock flotation in Israel, and the company's own financing sources.

The expansion increases the Mills' annual production capacity from 17,000 tons of paper to 40,000 tons, which will meet most of the country's paper needs.

The new plant, which will buy about IL[illegible]m. worth of straw and corn stalks annually from Israel farmers, will supply about half the Mills' cellulose needs.

The expanded factory is expected to save the Treasury about $5m. annually in foreign currency.

(See Supplement PP. IX—XII.)

Ford Distributors Show Latest Models

TEL AVIV. — The country's first automobile show since 1950 was staged by the Palestine Automobile Corporation, the Ford distributors in Israel, at their new showrooms in Rehov Hamasger here on Thursday.

The display included the new line of Ford-compacts, ranging from the stylish six-cylinder sedan Comet to the sturdy British-built Prefect and Anglia models.

The highlight of the show was the German-built Taunus M 12, sleek, 1.5 litre sedan with a low fuel consumption of 14 kms. to the litre.

Permanent Rome Fair

Israel manufacturers will exhibit their products at a permanent international trade centre recently established in Rome. Some 45 nations will be represented.

The recently established Made Company will act as agent for local firms and it will shortly open an office in Rome. The General Manager is Dr. A. Doron, formerly First Secretary of the Israel Embassy in Italy.

Notice to the Public

THE RABBINICAL COURT ADMINISTRATION

announces that, starting July 1, 1960, injunctions against leaving the country granted by the Rabbinical Courts will not be enforced by the Border Police more than one year after their issue.

Persons interested in renewing such injunctions should apply immediately to the Rabbinical Courts for extension of their validity.

DISTRIBUTION OF TORAH SCROLLS

Ministry For Religious Affairs

In preparation for the Festival of the Giving of the Torah, the Ministry for Religious Affairs will distribute Torah Scrolls to synagogues which need them.

The ceremony will take place on Friday, May 27, 1960, at [illegible] p.m., at the Ministry of Religious Affairs office in Yafo, 37 Rehov Yehuda Hayamit, in the presence of the Minister, Rabbi Y.M. Toledano, the Director-General and Deputy Director-General, Rabbis, public figures, senior Ministry officials and representatives of the synagogues which are to receive Torah Scrolls.

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Yeshiva Trade School Torah Umlacha

NETIVOT, AZATA

mourn the passing of a great friend of Torah

Jacob Lurie ז"ל

who shared in the building of our School.

May the Almighty console his family and all mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.

Child, 9, Tries to Get Lift on Plane

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Nine-year-old Yehuda Taher, who was homesick for his mother in Kfar Shalem, on Wednesday night unsuccessfully tried to reach her by plane from Beersheba, after failing to get a "lift" by car the same afternoon.

A driver picked up Yehuda on the highway, five kilometres north of Beersheba at 6 p.m. Wednesday and took him to the Beersheba police station. The police wanted to return the child to his father — the parents are divorced — but Yehuda began to cry and said his father would beat him. They took him to his father's home and left him outside.

Instead of going in, Yehuda disappeared and his father, Haim, went to the police at 10 p.m. to report him missing.

The police searched for the boy all night. At 6 a.m. yesterday morning, Yehuda returned to his father and told him that he had slept all night at the airport after failing to get a "lift" on a plane.

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NOTICE ACCORDING TO PARA. 201(3) OF THE ORDINANCE

Notice is hereby given that the General Meeting of the Shareholders and Creditors of the Company will be held on the 15th day of June, 1960, at 11.00 a.m. in the offices of the liquidator, Mr. I. Braude, Mizpeh Building, Room No. 60, Jaffa Road, Jerusalem.

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Haifa: 20 Rehov Masaryk, Tel. [illegible]

Afula: J. Sisari, Rehov Menahem

Over-Abundance of Oil for Europe

French, Italians and Russians All Plan to Lay New Pipelines

By BENJAMIN JUSTMAN

ROME. —

If the oil prospects in the future, the Middle East and in Southeast Asia are regarded, there will be more oil available for European markets by a few years than could be absorbed at any foreseeable rate of industrial expansion. This is the view of Italy's Enrico Mattei, head of the Italian State oil concern, E.N.I., which will shortly announce the successful results of its drillings in Iran. The Italo-Iranian company, formed Italo-Irantanne de Petrole (SIRIP) — a joint State enterprise in which the Italians put up the initial capital and supplied the skill and equipment — has struck oil in two places in its offshore drillings on the Persian Gulf. One location is already yielding 20,000 barrels a day (1,000,000 tons a year) of good quality crude, and expectations from the second are even higher.

Six years ago Mattei found himself in conflict with the big oil companies, which refused his admittance into their Aladdin consortium. Since then the outsider has become a power in the oil world. His activities cover every branch of the industry — production, transport, distribution, petro-chemical development — and his interests extend to Africa, Asia, South America and the Soviet Union where he is selling synthetic rubber in exchange for Russian crude. After excluding him from Abadan the "cartel" put pressure on the Libyan Government to keep him out, but last year he obtained a permit there and the prospects are particularly bright. These adventures strengthened Mattei's conviction that Italy (and perhaps Europe) should be independent of the big companies for its oil supply, at least enough to be able to shake off the "cartel's" control of prices. Now that E.N.I. disposes of Iranian as well as Egyptian and Italian oil (a new find at Lanciano in Abruzzo will be announced soon) Mattei believes that his struggle with the big companies has entered the final phase. He calls this the battle for Europe.

Strategic Battle

The battle for the West European petroleum market is being fought in terms of a strategic struggle to place the pipelines which are to feed oil from the Mediterranean or North Sea ports to the industrial areas in West Europe. With the ever-increasing predominance of oil in the production of power, the traditional methods of transport, by sea, inland waterway, rail or road, are becoming inadequate. Pipelines are more economical. In a few years' time East and West Europe will be traversed by a network of pipelines. In Western Europe two already exist. The line from Wilhelmshaven to Cologne, sponsored by Esso and British Petroleum, has been operating for a year; that from Rotterdam to Cologne (sponsored by Shell, Mobiloil and Caltex) will be working in July.

Now the French are planning to build a 750-kilometre pipeline from Lavera, a Mediterranean port near Marseilles, to Strasbourg and thence to Karlsruhe. Sixteen oil companies are associated in this scheme which should be operating in 1963. It would give Sahara oil priority in the Rhineland refineries. The new refineries at Strasbourg and Karlsruhe would feed one-third of their output to France's eastern departments and two-thirds to North Switzerland and South Germany. It is hoped that French prices could bear little competition with Mattei.

Mattei plans to build a 600-kilometre pipeline from Genoa through the Great St. Bernard tunnel now being drilled, to Aigle in Switzerland (Vaud) (where an affiliated Italo-Swiss company is to build a two-million ton refinery) and thence to Munich. The contract between E.N.I. and a Swiss banking group headed by Salvador Anasa was signed a year ago and work has begun on the Italian end of the pipeline. This will have a 42 inch diameter at the start and will carry from 12 to 14 million tons of crude oil annually from Genoa (Genoa now handles six and a half million tons). There will be branch lines to various industrial centres in Northern Italy and after dropping two million tons at Aigle there will be from eight to 10 million tons available for Germany.

There are a few minor obstacles to Mattei's scheme, none of which is likely to prevent its realisation. Some difficulties have been raised in the Swiss Confederal Council on constitutional and defence issues. The Swiss are wondering how an international pipeline would affect their traditional neutralist policy and whether there is a danger of becoming dependent on a single source of supply. A point has been raised as to whether a concession from the Confederal Government should be required for a pipeline. Tourist and agricultural interests have raised the problem of fumes from the refinery. These are all relatively small matters which can probably be overcome. The real advantage of the scheme is that it would enable Bavaria to develop an industrial area of its own. The saving in transport costs when the pipeline is working full swing is estimated at $60 million a year.

There are the pros and cons of a scheme which is not likely to be stopped by minor hurdles. Pipelines have been traced on the map of Europe and there is every reason to believe that they will be built. The Russians, too, plan an immense network of pipelines to bring their crude westward to Minsk and thence to Prague with branch lines to Warsaw and Budapest. These plans could be concluded round about 1965. By that date the whole of Eurasia could be traversed by a network of pipelines running from East to West and from South-west to North-east. When that happens a revolution in the system of supply and transport of petroleum to Europe will have been accomplished.

Technion Reaches Tel Aviv

Special Courses Provided for Students Throughout the Country

By STANLEY LEVY

MORE than 1,300 men and women in Tel Aviv are students of the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology —without leaving Rothschild Boulevard, Disengoff Square or the banks of the Yarkon.

The Extension Division launched by the Technion almost five years ago now reaches thousands of students in almost every part of the country. Leaders of industry and graduate engineers who wish to take refresher courses on recent developments in their fields, as well as technical workers, high school graduates and artisans who are seeking improvement, have all found this new Division of enormous help.

The nerve centre is to be found in Rehov Vitkin, a quiet, unpaved street in north Tel Aviv. Here is the local office of Technion's Extension Division, where more than 60 courses, classes and seminars in the city are planned and launched. The chief educational centre is at the Secondary School building on Zeitlin Street where, after hours, the ambitious Tel Avivians stream with their books and pencils. Many other courses are conducted on the premises of individual industrial establishments, tailored to meet the requirements of that factory.

Varied Courses

What do they study? Almost anything of a technical nature. Among the more unusual subjects in this year's thick catalogue is a course in "How to Use Explosives," taught by a member of the armed forces, and "The Construction of Cylindrical Roofs," something quite new in architectural design in Israel.

Instructors and lecturers are members of the Technion staff in Haifa and highly qualified personnel chosen from industry.

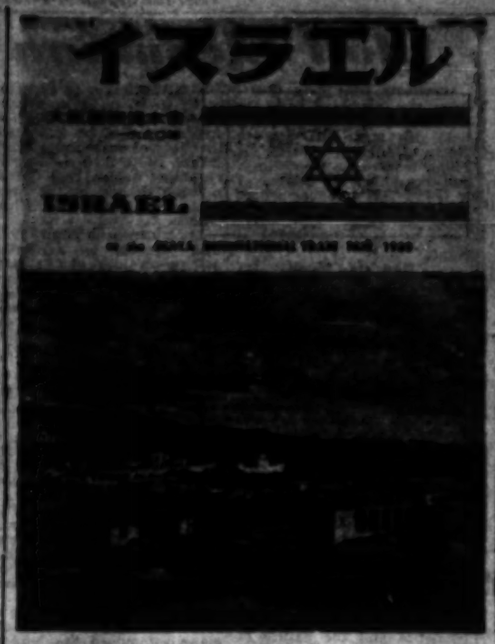
The courses vary in length. A highly specialised class will run for a period of one semester, with 14 weeks of study. Many students enrol for a two-year course.

Mastermind of the Extension Division is Prof. Jay Tabb, former member of the teaching staff at the University of Chicago and head of the Department of General Studies at the Technion in Haifa. Directing the Tel Aviv branch is a personable young Israeli, Moshe Schatzower. He is a graduate of Syracuse University in the U.S., where he majored in Industrial Management. As director, he seeks to demonstrate to local industries the value of enrolling their key personnel in Extension Division courses, and he is prepared to establish any course to meet specific demands.

One of his recent notable achievements was the setting-up of a two-year course for top echelon personnel of two of Israel's leading transport enterprises, Egged and El Al. The initial semester of the El Al course calls for six hours of class a week. It includes a diversified curriculum of subjects from aircraft construction to various liberal arts broadening the perspective of the student and giving him a general knowledge of the role of aeronautics in world affairs.

So popular has the Extension Division been in Tel Aviv, that there has been danger of over-size classes, and sometimes registration has had to be closed. Highly specialised subjects are taught to classes with only five or ten students, because the Technion feels that certain studies are in the public interest.

It is of interest to note that the Extension Division is a self-sustaining branch of the Technion. Tuition paid by the students and the support provided by individual industries or institutions for their special courses, cover all costs of instruction and administration.



This view of Eilat appears on the cover page of a pamphlet offered by the Israel Stand at the recent International World Fair in Osaka, Japan. The top heading is Japanese for "Israel." The Israel display of chemicals, arts and crafts and tourist attractions aroused considerable interest.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Lavon Courting Industry

MR. Pinhas Lavon, writes Ma'ariv (non-party), may incur the wrath of some of his colleagues by calling for greater emphasis on industrial development in Histadrut policy in the next few years. The statement is, however, a sign that the Secretary-General regards the industrial worker as the main reserve of the Federation's strength. The paper also detects signs of a conciliatory tone toward the Government in Mr. Lavon's lack of reference to the Histadrut's future wage policy — heralding a possible burial of any demand for wholesale wage increases — or to the issue of employment for elderly workers.

Herut censures Government juggling of the consumer's price index by artificial drops in prices, calling it shameless deception.

Davar (Histadrut) considers it pernicious of a "Ma'ariv" correspondent to highlight the refusal of a certain kibbutz to accept a socially incompatible candidate as a member. The correspondent failed to note that this is the exception rather than the rule, and that furthermore the kibbutz is a home to its members just as much as the correspondent's Tel Aviv apartment is his castle. Journalists are requested to respect the dignity of the press by refraining from unjustly defaming the kibbutz, which is one of the State's most glorious assets.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) is somewhat dismayed at the Foreign Minister's inflexible stand on peace with the Arabs and on the refugee problem. We should launch a peace offensive even if Cairo does not respond to it, and while the refugee problem is not of our making the Arab rulers continue to exploit it and we should do all we can to help settle it.

Hatzofeh (General Zionist) mildly scores the public excitement over Eichmann's capture to the exclusion of matters of more immediate and practical concern.

Yediot Aharonot finds the suggestions from abroad to try Eichmann anywhere but in Israel ridiculous, illogical and cynical, and suggests that Israel journalists refrain from interviewing foreign correspondents on the matter.

MARGINAL COMMENT

MOTION FOR THE RECORD

By George Leonof

THE Soviet Premier did not, of course, expect that the Security Council would adopt a resolution condemning U.S. spy-flights as a threat to world peace. The composition of the 11-nation Council, if nothing else, clearly pointed to the outcome of a vote. The Soviet motion required seven votes, with the concurrence of all five permanent members — which means that, to be adopted, it needed either the support of the U.S., Britain, France and National China, or their agreement to refrain from casting a veto while all the remaining members voted in favour. In fact, the Soviet motion could count on outright support only from Poland. Of the others, even Tunisia, which is particularly sensitive on this score because her dispute with France includes complaints of violation of Tunisian airspace, was hardly a prospective ally in the event of a straight cold-war division of the vote. The Tunisian delegate, along with those of Ceylon and Ecuador, was frankly critical of the American flights, but stopped far short of attributing to them any aggressive intent.

★

IN the past, the Soviet Union has time and again tabled resolutions at the U.N., which it knew had not the slightest chance of adoption. This was done either "for the record," to exploit the world organization as a sounding board for the Kremlin's views, or because it thought the discussion of certain aspects of some question would embarrass the West. However, ever since Mr. Khrushchev consolidated his position in the Kremlin, he had shown little inclination to stake Soviet prestige on 9-2 long shots in the international arena. But in complaining to the Council he has reverted to the almost traditional pattern.

★

IN the case of the U-2 flights, the Soviet Union's need for a public forum is hardly the answer. After Mr. Khrushchev's dramatic performances in the Supreme Soviet, and subsequently in Paris, Mr. Gromyko's appearance at the U.N. could offer little more than bathos. Nor is the West, now recovered from the shock of Mr. Khrushchev's unexpected Paris explosion, in danger of embarrassment. Rather, the opposite is true: if in Paris President de Gaulle and Premier Macmillan might have appeared confused, Western solidarity has since rapidly reasserted itself. Not only have the Western Governments rallied behind Mr. Eisenhower, but the oppositions in their countries, at least in their public statements, were unanimous in their rejection of Mr. Khrushchev's stand. Is the Security Council itself, the African and Asian representatives — Tunisia and Ceylon — joined in sponsoring a resolution obviously aimed at bypassing the Soviet demand and calling on the great powers to return to the talks that never got off the mark in Paris.

★

THERE remains the "record." A week before he came to Paris, Mr. Khrushchev told the Supreme Soviet that the USSR would take the spy-flight complaint to the U.N. Had he chosen to accept President Eisenhower's assurance that the flights had been stopped and would not be resumed, reference to the U.N. would have been superfluous. Very deliberately, despite his agitated histrionics at the Paris press conference, Mr. Khrushchev chose otherwise. He did so. It may be assumed, in perfect awareness that the Soviet resolution would not be adopted by the Council. But if the world organization refused to condemn reconnaissance flights over foreign territory as a threat to peace, it would by implication, at least, concede that such flights have become part and parcel of the ancient practice of espionage. Is it this, perhaps, what the Soviet Union wants?

★

THE achievements of science have already brought the world to a stage where no country can any longer ignore the possibility of ultra-high altitude aircraft or satellites flying more or less constant reconnaissance patrols in the stratosphere or outer space. There is a spy-in-the-sky in everyone's future. No doubt the means of intercepting and poking the space-eye out of sovereign heavens will also improve, thus bringing on the prospect of recurring military action to preserve the inviolability of national airspace. How long it will be before spaceships are manned, and supplied with weapons for their own defence, is a matter of conjecture. So is the question of who will then decide, and how, as to the difference between defensive and offensive weapons. President Eisenhower's "open-skies" proposals may be a solution. Or it may simply drive countries to resort to more elaborate means of concealing military establishments, and more ingenious espionage projects for ferreting them out, until the process grows so fabulously expensive that the inevitability of universal bankruptcy, not to speak of destruction, will compel a return to sanity.

Tel Aviv, May 27.

Readers' Letters

MEMORIAL PRAYERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Until now I thought that prayers can come from our hearts and express our wishes, our gratitude to God; therefore they are somehow personal, so we can use our own words. But in your issue of April 27 I read that the Chief Rabbinate would protest Yad Vashem's amendment of the memorial prayer for the victims of the Nazi Holocaust. The Rabbinate argues that "the texts of prayers is not subject to change except by the organs of the Rabbinate."

This sounds like a dictatorship in prayers.

I should like to inform the Rabbinate that I find the "rish'ot ha'olam" a much better expression than the phrase "hagermanim ha-moreerim."

I myself was in Auschwitz, where I lost my wife, daughter and parents. I left the Buchenwald region as a U.S.A. Red Cross stretcher. But I will never forget that in December 1944 I was sentenced by the S.S. Commandant to be shot with 30 others, and how Oberscharfuehrer Adam fought for us and saved our lives. And I remember at least 10 S.S. who were good to us. Even now, for every Rosh Hashana and Hanukka I receive printed greeting cards in Hebrew from a German engineer.

I don't want to make any German propaganda but facts are facts. Think it over, Jewish brothers: if Ebert, Rathenau and Stresemann had been helped by the West, Hitler would never have come to power.

Yours, etc.
ANDRE ROENIG

New York, May 17.

PARTY FOR NEHRU

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Dispatches from abroad have appeared in the Israel press, according to which 1,500 officers and cadets of the Ankara Military Academy organised a silent demonstration against the Government, and that neither Mr. Menderes, the Prime Minister of Turkey, nor Mr. Zorlu, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was present at a reception given by the Indian Embassy in honour of Mr. Nehru, on his official visit to Turkey.

The Turkish Legation in Tel Aviv wishes to state that the silent demonstration was of a purely administrative character and had no political object, and that all the members of the Turkish Government attended the cocktail party given in honour of Mr. Nehru by the Indian Embassy in Ankara.

Yours, etc.
LEGATION OF TURKEY

Tel Aviv, May 24.

REVALUATION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—In one of your recent economic pages, your correspondent, writing on the decision of the Board of Covo Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works, Ltd., to recommend to the forthcoming general meeting a distribution of 125 per cent in bonus shares out of the revaluation of assets, appears not to have been aware that he was dealing with the second "revaluation of assets" by this firm.

The first took place in 1955, when the holders of ordinary shares in that company received, in bonus shares, 2552 per cent. If the information that 125 per cent bonus shares are to be given now is correct, then the holders of the above-mentioned ordinary shares in reality received another 2677 per cent on their original investment, or a total of 5229 per cent.

As far as figures go, it appears that the leadership in the field of first and second "revaluation of assets" clearly belongs to the management of Messrs. Teva.

Yours, etc.
R. WOLLENBERGER

Jerusalem, February.

HEREL BUND

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The Herel Bund, originally founded in Germany in 1912, to which hundreds of young Zionists working in commercial occupations belonged at that time, was reestablished in Israel some years ago and has close to 150 members in Israel and well over 100 in many countries of Europe, in America, etc.

Members meet regularly in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa in the local clubs, at lectures, excursions, etc., and we have resumed contact with members outside Israel.

At our last meeting in Tel Aviv, a new Board was elected, consisting of Messrs. Abraham Bergur, Arthur Beermann, Irvig Epstein, Bernard Kochanowski, Willy Preis, Erich Roth, Martin Salinger, Joseph Wahl and Max Wolf. Mr. Alfred Frank was elected Honorary President.

For the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the foundation of the Herel Bund, the publication of a history of this organisation is planned. In this connection, the Board requests all members and friends to send documents, personal recollections, etc., to P.O.B. 2002, Tel Aviv (Herel).

Yours, etc.
JOSEPH WAHL
President of Herel Bund

Tel Aviv, May 19.

SABBATH TRANSPORT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — After a visit to Israel, I wish to point out how difficult it is for a visitor to manage on Saturdays, with all public transport at a standstill and the restaurants closed.

It took me a long time to find a restaurant open (one can't live on air alone; one must eat, too) and I was then charged double the price.

We are living in the year 1960 and not in the times when the Bible was written. Shutting down transport and restaurants might have been good for those years but not now.

Other tourists with whom I have spoken feel the same way. If the ultra-orthodox wish to go to synagogue and to stay indoors on Saturday, by all means let them, but why should their will be imposed on everybody?

Yours, etc.
M. REMME

N.Y., May 1960.

DENMARK'S JEWS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Having read Diana Lerner's article about "The Danes and Youth Aliya" in your issue of May 6, I want to point out that there are not 20,000 Jews living in Denmark, as stated, but only 7,000-8,000 Jews, all of whom live in Copenhagen.

Further, it is not correct that the Danish King wore the Star of David when the Germans invaded Denmark; when the Germans tried to introduce their anti-Semitic laws in Denmark, the late King Christian X said that he would be the first citizen, if this law were carried out, to wear it.

Yours, etc.
URI RATENSTEIN

Bnei Brak, May 11.

The number 20,000 was intended to refer to the number of Jews in the Scandinavian countries. Ed.

Empty Musical Chairs

"The Stage For Two presents "The Chairs," by Eugene Ionesco. Direction: M. Gabai.

HARDLY a week goes by without an invitation to some new theatre venture. Some of these are amateur, some professional. They have in common the need for actors to act. The Stage For Two apparently has the blessing of the Tel Aviv Municipality. In it, two former members of the defunct "Mat'ate" present Eugene Ionesco's "The Chairs."

Like all of Ionesco's early plays, "The Chairs" simply shouts at you, "I am avant-garde! Everything which has been done in the theatre before is old hat. We shall discard it and start anew." Two very old and senile people, who are apparently caretakers on some estate, decide to stage a giant rally so that the old man can state his philosophy of life, reform the world and then die. The guests (all imaginary) all come, and even the Emperor puts in an appearance. The old couple drag their chair and theirs and more chairs into the room so that the lecturer, who will explain the purpose of the meeting, will have a seated audience. There are conversations with the people in the crowded hall and it becomes a hectic and confusing theatre. Then the lecturer appears with great fanfare, immaculately dressed, and when he opens his mouth nothing but meaningless idiot sounds emerge.

This is all very confusing, but actually the genius of Ionesco is such that he can create wonderful illusions and make absolute nonsense sound profound. Now that he has stopped proclaiming his devotion to the god of avant-garde, he is turning out drama that has meaning for the average person.

Hina Amsterdam and Yosef Levi appear as the man and the woman in "The Chairs." They work very hard to put across the tragedy of futility, but somehow, somewhere the whole thing does not succeed. I think that it needs young people with a boundless philosophy to successfully put across the ideas of young Ionesco.

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Sensation

Italian National Holiday

On June 2, on the occasion of the Italian National Holiday, Mr. Francesco Di Maria, Acting Consul in the absence of Mr. Mario Battisti, Italian Consul in Haifa, will be glad to receive at the Consulate, from 11 a.m. to 12 noon, all nationals desiring to pay their compliments.

L'AMBASCIATORE D'ITALIA

[illegible]

Festa Nazionale

[illegible]

PEN FRIENDS

FEFA ABRAMOWITZ, of 5 Griffith Lane, Hamilton, N.Y., U.S.A., requests a girl pen friend aged 13-14. Her hobbies are basketball, skiing, swimming and writing to penpals.

MASTER DAVID APELL, 20, who can speak both English and French, and MASTER ELU KWASI PETRE, 17, who knows only English, both from the Roman Catholic Middle Mixed School, c/o Postal Agency, Mamprusi, Volta Region, Ghana, W. Africa, are very eager to have pen friends in Israel.

SANDRA SEWTON, 13, of 10 Walker Lane, Hyde, Cheshire, England, whose hobbies are pen pals and collecting stamps, asks for Israel correspondents about her age.

MR. JULIAN BASCH, 20, of 181 Lenox Road, Brooklyn 26, N.Y., U.S.A., is interested in obtaining a pen pal in the Holy Land. He is part Christian and part Jewish. His attends night college and works during the day and his hobbies are stamps and coins. He would prefer writing with Arab Christian from Nazareth or Galilee and a Jewish boy in Jerusalem.

A TEA FOR TOURISTS
from English-speaking countries
to discuss and ask
QUESTIONS ON ISRAEL
to be answered by
Mr. Sam Levin
General Secretary of the Israel Office
of the South African Zionist Federation.
on SUNDAY, May 29, 1960
at 4 p.m. at the Keren Hayesod Hall,
22a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.
under the auspices of the
Keren Hayesod—United Israel Appeal together with the Israel Office, British Zionist Federation.
No charge.

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Cordially invites tourists to spend an enjoyable evening with its members at the
WEEKLY ARTISTS' EVENING
TONIGHT from 9 p.m., next to
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Save freight expenses and valuable shipping time
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BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY
invites the public to the
INAUGURATION LECTURE for the BART MEMORIAL
(est. in memory of the late Dr. Aron Bart)
which will be held at the University's Hussbaum Auditorium on May 29, 1960, at 4.30 p.m.
The lecture will be delivered by
Mr. Zerah Bar-Or, (District Attorney, Tel Aviv)
on the subject:
"ON SPEAKING-IN"
Buses: No. 62, 63 from the Central Bus Station, Tel Aviv. No. 30 from Allenby Tunnel Station, Tel Aviv.

Now is just the time to spend a
WONDERFUL VACATION
in the cosy atmosphere of the Validor with its Olympic Swimming Pool, Filtered Water.
Pre-season rates until June 30, 1960. July and August season only booked. Orders accepted or from September 1, 1960.

HAIFA MUNICIPALITY — YOUTH & SPORTS DEPT.
presents, at the close of Shavuot, Saturday evening, June 1, at 8.45, in the Municipal Stadium at Kiryat Eliezer
The SADOT SHEFA'EMEK
(Fields in the Valley)
TABLEAU
(Israel Farm Life in Four Scenes)
★ Harvest (Omer)
★ Farm Wedding
★ Shearing
★ Water Festival (Simhat Beit Hashoeva)
with 1,100 participants from all parts of the country in selected dance, movement and dramatic pieces. Tickets available in Bakery vouchers at Tevel, Israel, Maccabi, Nova and Garber Agencies and from the Town Major. For tourists, at all tourist agencies in Israel. Transportation to the Stadium will exist from the Municipality Area, Rehov Hanasi Shekel. Return transportation is assured.

Tourists, Tourists, Everywhere!

Israel's tourism showed a 15% increase in the first part of 1960 over the same period last year. Arriving through Jerusalem's Mandelbaum Gate (lower left) visitors by the bus load (lower right), some of them in organised groups, (right centre) viewed historical and archaeological sites such as Ramat Rachel (upper right), developing areas such as Bilat (upper centre) beautiful scenery such as Haifa (upper left) and found relaxation over cool drinks at Israel's many fine hotel bars.

Israel Sund Papers by Rubi

POOL AND THEATRE CLUB PLUS ECHOES OF FLAVIUS

THE ancient town of Safad, gem of the Galilean hill country, is on its way to becoming a national rest spot of the first order. Its bracing, clean air is attracting thousands of visitors, in and out of season, and has proved an invaluable boon especially to people with respiratory ailments, who sing its praises far and wide.

Safad city fathers have not been slow in catching up with the general demand to bring the city's recreation facilities up to standard. An ultra-modern swimming pool has been planned in the perennially green Valley of Olives, while the Castle Hill, remnant of the great Jewish War in Josephus Flavius' time, has been turned into a magnificent park. The Hill now boasts a beautifully set cafe which stands unsurpassed for sheer architectural design. Nearby, the Glicenstein Museum and the rapidly expanding Artists Colony furnish rich food for cultural contemplation. In the heart of the Old City, the Theatre Club will soon open up and a Turkish Bath, the only one in this country, is nearing completion.

The sports-minded will be glad to learn that two new tennis courts have been added to the town's facilities, one on the wooded grounds of Bussel House, the other near the youngsters' benefit a basketball field has been laid out at the Gibson House, as well as an amply stocked lending library.

Near the Or Cinema, a beautiful new promenade presents a breath-taking panorama of jagged mountains, world-famous pilgrimage sites and modern settlements.

Egged, Hagalil taxi service and Arkia air service make transportation to and from Safad, as well as to surrounding places of interest, easy and comfortable, while Safad's hotels and catering establishments have long been renowned for excellent service and entertainment. The Ruckenstein Hotel, high up on Mt. Cana'an, is run by a family stemming from a famous Bavarian health resort and long established in the catering industry; the Pisgah Hotel is the Government Hospital; For the favourite haunt of the social set; the Mines Hotel has its old-country air and excellent cuisine; Hotel Central, dominating the town and a famous stronghold in the fighting of 1948, boasts a rich collection of valuable paintings; the Herzliya Hotel is set amidst ageless olive trees, and a score of minor establishments also afford complete rest to mind and body.

Safad has many moods and is sure to appeal to the imagination of the most fastidious. To the lovers of pure, undisturbed nature, Wadi Tovaleem, a charmed valley gushing with innumerable fruit trees, cascading rivulets and natural swimming pools, is an ideal spot for outdoor excursions and sports. Artistic temperaments will revel in the majestic scenery of the place while those of a poetic turn of mind will find inexhaustible riches from lingering in Safad's ancient winding lanes or listening to Safad's old men spinning tales of mystery and wonder about the great pillars of Kabbala who adorned the town hundreds of years ago — Isaac ben Shlomo Ashkenazi Luria (Ari), Yosef Karo of Shulhan Arukh fame, Shlomo Alkabetz and many others.

Safad is there to welcome you. Don't miss it.

YESHAYAHU ASHNI

Visitors' Attractions Developed

Safad has all the prerequisites of a long resort season, and the Municipality has been doing its best to provide the required facilities and make the visitors' stay a pleasant one.

A number of innovations and improvements have been effected this year, including a better water supply, an easier approach to Citadel Park, more and better street lights. Our guests can avail themselves of two tennis courts and a basketball ground for children. Two famous sculptors have joined the Artists Colony, where a "Theatre Club," as well as a fine cafe, have been added to the town's entertainment facilities. There are new parks and flowerbeds. The hotels have been renovated and have introduced further improvements for the guests' comfort.

Safad deserves becoming better known in our country and in the whole world as the ideal spot for vacationing and leisure, both in view of its rich historic past and in view of its charm, beauty and invigorating climate.

AVRAHAM HACOHEN
Mayor

King and Cabbalist

By YESHAYAHU ASHNI

THIS illustrious name of the Ari — Isaac ben Shlomo Ashkenazi Luria, Jerusalem-born visionary and founder of the modern Cabbala school — is forever connected with the town of Safad, centre of Jewish mysticism at the turn of the Middle Ages. The legends associated with the life and times of the Ari are legion; the following is typical.

About 400 years ago — so the tale goes — the King of Rumania, a cruel and avaricious man and a notorious hater of Jews, one day ordered his Jewish subjects, on pain of expulsion from all his dominions, to deliver to his Treasurer a staggering amount of gold and valuables. Great anguish befell the Jews, rich and poor alike, and as the fateful day drew nearer with not even the slightest hope of meeting the King's demands, a vast congregation of the people declared for appealing to the Ari of Safad to save them from their dire predicament. Soon two messengers of note left on their long and hazardous journey and after crossing stormy seas and sun-parched deserts arrived at last at Safad on a Friday afternoon.

Trek to Meron

The Ari, dressed in his Sabbath clothes, his countenance shining with a heavenly glow, received them with open arms and listened to their tale of woe. Then he said: Sabbath the Queen is here, speak no more of it — and bade them spend the day of rest with him.

As Sabbath came to an end after the Havdala, Reb Ari came up to the messengers and told them to follow him. From among his attendants he chose 12 stalwart men and ordered them to fetch a number of big, tough ropes. The rest of the procession was made up of a host of his disciples.

The way led towards Mt. Meron and, on reaching it, after an hour's walk, they came upon a big hole in the ground. Reb Ari made them lower the ropes into the pit, hold fast and pull back up with all their might. So big was the load that the rope men soon asked the others to lend a hand. Their amazement knew no bounds when out of the pit there emerged a gilded, gorgeously canopied bed with a man in kingly dress upon it.

Sorcerer's Apprentice

The Ari approached the prostrate figure: "King of Rumania, did you order your Jews to pay you the sum of three hundred thousand gold pieces?"

"I did," said the man.

"Recall that order or I shall make you suffer the torments of Hell," thundered the Ari.

"I will not," said the King.

The Ari reached into his bag and took out a hollow, bottomless cup. "Take this," he said to the King, "down there you will find a pool of water. Use this cup to drain it. Down with you." Then he had the bed lowered.

Not an hour went by when out of the pit came the sound of pitiful crying and soon after the King's imploring voice: "Let me out! I'll never be done with it. I'll do anything you like!" The Ari ordered the bed pulled up again and said to the King: "You know mercy only when you are hard-pressed yourself. When it comes to Jews you turn a deaf ear. Will you or won't you recall that infamous order?"

"Yes, I will," replied the King.

Reb Ari then presented the King with a sheet of paper and told him to sign a receipt for 300,000 gold pieces. This the King dutifully complied with and the document was handed over to the emissaries. "Look closely at their faces," the Ari told the King, "so that you may remember them well." Then he let both the King and the emissaries choose between going back home by land and sea or through the pit. They chose the pit.

Reconciliation

The morning after the King woke up with a tremendous headache. He summoned his Minister and told him to collect at once the treasure owed him by the Jews. This the Minister set out to do, but soon after two Jews came to ask for an audience. They were the two men who had acted as emissaries to Safad and in whose hands the Ari had entrusted the royal receipt. The Minister was greatly astonished at the sight of the document and took the Jews to the royal chamber. As soon as he saw them the terrified King swooned away and it took the court physician a long time to bring him back to life.

Trembling all over, the King hastened to the two Jews, embraced them heartily and showered them with precious gifts. He ordered all his subjects thenceforth to respect their Jewish fellow citizens and to cause them no harm and he never tired of telling everyone of the terrible adventure that befell him at the hand of the Ari of Safad.

Ceramic Art Blooms in Negev

Bezalel Schatz' ceramic walls, echoing inspiration of Egyptian, Byzantine, Judean and nature themes native to the region, decorate the exterior wall of the newly opened Nabatean Inn at Mitzpe Ramon (above) and the entrance courtyard of the Patriarch's Inn at Kfar Yeruham (left). Both projects are sponsored by the Government Tourist Development Corp., with ceramic execution by I. Mambush, En Hod. Architect for the Nabatean Inn is T. Kisilov; for the Patriarch's Inn, Dov Carmi. The inns are latest additions to the chain of Bible Inns being erected throughout Israel.

Liners and Super-Liners

● With the post-war reconstruction programmes of passenger fleets virtually completed, new orders for liners are gradually declining now that seaborne passenger transport is increasingly replaced by air traffic. Many shipowners now find it more prudent to have existing ships "face-lifted" instead of ordering new ones; Sweden recently abandoned plans for a new 20,000-ton transatlantic liner, and British yards expect to have only two liners in work by 1961, unless new orders are forthcoming. Insofar as new passenger vessels are ordered two trends are discernible. The one is building one-class ships, suitable for tourist traffic. The other is the construction of huge super-liners offering comfort and luxury with which no airline can compete.

SAFAD — PENSION RUCKENSTEIN on Mt. Canaan has undergone a complete face lifting. A new cosy lounge, an intimate bar and rooms, all with private showers and W.C. have been added. In addition to the well-liked guest parties Mr. Ruckenstein promises you recorded Viennese cabaret programmes, classical concerts and outdoor games to help while away the time. Non-resident guests, luncheon groups and tea parties are accommodated for meals and refreshments. This idyllic place with its shady garden, intimate and home-like atmosphere, where the proprietors' personal attention makes you feel yourself the favoured guest, offers you the perfect vacation. (Advt.)

Early Holidays Advised

Choosing the time of your vacation takes know-how. Holiday-makers who pick the month of August forget that thousands of other Israelis have exactly the same idea. Parks, hotels, cafes and recreation grounds in the resorts are packed — restful peace and quiet are at a premium.

In Safad as elsewhere, the ideal vacation is in June or July. The air is fresh and crisp, the skies are blue and transparent, every corner of the quaint town is tranquil and serene. The hotels have more room and can give better attention to their guests at a standard of service that will satisfy the most demanding.

So don't wait for season's peak. Start out early if you want to make the most of your vacation.

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are some of the cultural attractions afforded to visitors.
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Safad's beautiful gardens and especially the
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unique in Israel, are havens for rest and relaxation.
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of the surroundings, taking in some of Galilee's most famous wadis and springs, as well as tours of the town of Safad, are conducted jointly by the Municipal Information Dept. and the Government Tourist Corporation
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60,000 Children in Camp Network

By Shalom Cohen

ABOUT 60,000 elementary-school children are expected to go to day camps approved by the Ministry of Education this year. This is about a sixth of all elementary-school children. More and more parents are sending their children to these camps, according to Mr. [illegible], the Director of the Ministry's Youth Department. Five years ago the number of children in these camps was some 30,000.

The approved camps are actually run by the local educational authorities. The Ministry supervises the programme and holds courses for instructors, while the Ministry's Nutrition Department decides on the meals. In suggesting the programmes, the Ministry places emphasis on the camps as a continuation of the schoolroom, "but of course not too much so." For instance, this year, as last year, each camp chooses a theme, either from the Bible or from suitable literature, e.g. "Gulliver's Travels," and builds the programme around it. This year, in the wake of the films, Jules Verne's tales will be a favourite.

Help for Needy

Parents of children who cannot afford to pay the charge are given a reduction, or even pay nothing if the school nurse or the social welfare officer of the local authority decides. The camps are approximately equally financed by the local authority, parents and the Ministry of Education. It is estimated that the approved camps cost a total of nearly IL[illegible] each year.

There will be about 400 approved camps this summer. They will open on July 7 and close on August 4.

The types of camps will be as follows (in round figures): 300 inside school buildings, mostly in villages, held during mornings for one month, two meals supplied (the charge: IL24 for the month); 75 camps in woods or by the seafront (e.g. in Jerusalem in the Valley of the Cross, in Haifa on Mount Carmel, in Tel Aviv by the sea and in Ramat Gan in the National Park) three meals (IL47.500); and 30 full boarding camps, mainly held in youth hostels, five meals (IL84 for two weeks). This type of camp is chiefly earmarked for children resident in hot climate localities, such as the Beisan Valley and the Negev, who are thus given the opportunity of spending a holiday in cooler places like Ashkelon, Nahariya, etc. The charges given above exclude extra payments for travel and similar outlays. There are also some 40 half-day kaitanot where no meals are provided, and which are useful for parents who want to leave their children in safe care for part of the day.

Board and Meals

Of the types mentioned, the Ministry is keen on developing the full board one and the one without meals.

The children spend their camp holiday in games, handicrafts, singing, acting, and swimming where possible. Long rambles, particularly in hot weather, are not encouraged.

One Jerusalem camp that is much favoured by the Ministry is the Louise Waterman Wise boarding camp in Bayit Vegan for children talented in the arts: music, painting, drama, and dancing. It offers 12 days of full board at IL7.500 a day. Each of the three courses of 12 days can accommodate 50 youngsters aged 13 to 16, who have to be accepted by one of the selection committees in the three main cities.

Another camp for older children, aged 14 to 18, is the Neve Ha'oved Kaitana in Kfar Vitkin, for members of youth centres in development areas. There are also about 15 camps for post-polio children organized by Danshil-polio and a kaitana for rheumatic fever invalids in Jerusalem.

The Tel Aviv municipal education department is planning to organize a number of work camps in kibbutzim, for secondary school children.

Over 2,000 instructors are employed in the Ministry-approved camps. Usually, a third of them are teachers, another third students at teachers' seminars, and the remainder, secondary-school graduates who have completed their military service, and youth leaders. The camp director is generally an experienced teacher.

Joint Effort

The setting up of the Ministry-approved camps is planned by joint organizing committees comprising representatives of the local educational authority, the District Health Bureau, the municipal Social Welfare Department and the regional supervisors of the Ministry of Education's Youth and Nutrition Department. Thus the health arrangements in these camps are supervised by the Ministry of Health.

This year the privately-run camps will also have to meet the regulations just issued by the Ministry of Health.

In general, Ministry of Education officials look askance at the privately run camps. They declare that they are much fewer than popularly thought. Two years ago the Ministry conducted a survey and found that only a few thousand children went to these camps. A few camps applied for supervision and recognition, but the Ministry is reluctant to agree because it found much to be desired in the programmes of these camps, the officials declare. There was too much "empty entertainment" and "ostentatious luxury" in place of educational values.

There are, broadly, two types of private camps: for half-days till noon, no meals provided (children bring sandwiches), at an average fee of IL30 for three weeks; and full boarding kaitana, either in kibbutzim, which Ministry officials describe as "more solid" or in purely private camps set up for the purpose.

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HADASSAH BAT HAIM will be in personal attendance to answer questions in Jerusalem, Cafe Alaska, May 29, 4-6; in Tel Aviv, Cafe Atara, Rothschild Blvd. corner Allenby, May 30, 10-12; and in Haifa, Cafe Nordau, June 1, 4-6.

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TEL AVIV: [illegible] CAFE, [illegible] Rehov Herzl, Wednesdays, 4-6 p.m. [illegible] CAFE, [illegible] Rehov Dizengoff, Tel. [illegible]. Sundays and Wednesdays, 4.30-6.30 p.m. IHUD HAKVUTZOT VEHAKIBBUTZIM, [illegible] KVUTZAT RAMAT YOHANAN: Tel. [illegible]

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HAIFA: [illegible]

TEL AVIV: [illegible]

KVUTZAT USHA: Tel. [illegible]

Camps in the North

Jerusalem Post Reporter

MANY kibbutzim are now utilising facilities left vacant by Youth Aliya or Nahal groups in the summer holidays by turning them into summer camps for children. Some have been doing it for a number of years, like Ramat Yohanan near Haifa, which takes up to 80 children (7 to 12) each summer and provides one councillor for ten children. Swimming lessons are given in the kibbutz pool, and sports, excursions, dancing and handicrafts keep the children busy and happy during their stay on the kibbutz. Ramat Yohanan is an established settlement with pleasant gardens and lots of shady places to play in. Price IL9.50 per day, 14-day periods.

Near Tiv'on, Sha'ar Ha'amakim has room for 100 children aged between six and 12. The children are divided into groups of ten and they sleep in houses four or five to a room. Here too swimming is taught in the kibbutz pool and trained house mothers and councillors take good care of their small guests. Price IL9.50 per day, three 14-day periods, one of 10 days.

Venturing into this field for the first time this year is Kibbutz Gesher Haziv. It has accommodation for 40 children who will sleep dormitory-style in the modern, newly erected school. The children will go sea-bathing as the beach is so near, and will have sessions in handicrafts, folk dancing, sports and everything to gladden the heart of the eight to 14-year-old. Price IL9.30 per day. Fifteen days, 14 days and 13 days.

In Nahariya itself are two established summer camps, each unique in its way. Neve Hayeled, run by Gershon de Haas and his wife Yaffa, is a development of the children's home run for many years by Mr. de Haas under the same name. They now have built special premises for the camps, children and councillors sleeping under canvas; the camp is so popular that they regret having to turn old friends away when they reach the age limit of 14. The accent is on sports and games and the large Nahariya pool is used for swimming lessons. They take 60 children, and since so many children come back every year and meet the same teachers — all fully trained — each individual is known and welcomed into the circle.

Hadassah Bat Haim also has rooms specially built for her summer camp, each room holding four children. Here only 30 children are taken so that each one can be given personal tuition in English. The children are somewhat older than in the rest of the camps, beginning at ten and ending with high-school students. This year for the first time a special term is given over to the 15 to 17-year-olds, whose study will be more intensive. English is spoken throughout the usual distractions of holiday camps. There is swimming in the garden pool, excursions in the school vehicles. Price IL10 per day, high school term 13 days, other terms 20 and 10 days.

All the managers and owners of well-run and organised summer camps like the above stress the importance of Government control of such places. They have nothing to fear from the strictest inspection and resent the bad name given to summer camps in general by untrained and unprepared people putting up a few extra beds in their children's room and sending their small guests to the local swimming pool. Even if the price is lower, parents should beware of these places and rather spend a few more pounds to ensure that their children will be safe and well looked after during their holidays.

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Details and registration at the Department of Education, 4 Rehov Hagefen.

★ Day Kaitanot:

8 a.m. — 1 p.m., July 7 — August 4.

8 a.m. — 3.30 p.m., July 7 — August 4.

Details and registration at all Elementary Schools.

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THE KAITANA

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Neveh Hayeled, Nahariya

P.O.B. 23, Tel. [illegible]

Haifa's New Camp Site

By Ya'acov Friedler

HAIFA'S Municipal Education Department is arranging day camps for 3,000 of the town's children this year, more than ever before, Mr. M. Rinot, the Department Head, tells The Jerusalem Post. A major problem developed this year: lack of suitable ground. The large camping plot in Rehov Shimshon on Mt. Carmel, and the grounds at Stella Maris on the French side of the mountain, which have served the camps for years, are now occupied by builders. But this cloud too turned up with a silver lining, Mr. Rinot smiled. The Town Hall is already completing negotiations for the acquisition of a large plot of suitable land, on Mt. Carmel, away from any residential quarter, where the noise might be unwelcome.

The plot will be ready for this year's camps, and will become a permanent holiday ground for summer camps and others. The long-term investment of thousands of pounds will be made gradually, with some addition each year. The camps here will be daytime only, from eight a.m. to one p.m. and eight a.m. to 2.30 p.m., at a fee of IL28 and IL48 a month, respectively. This includes transport, two meals and sea bathing three times a week.

Municipality Helps

About 300 children will be boarded out at the Kfar Galim Municipal Agricultural High School, in two 20-day batches. This camp, on the seashore, has proved a great success in the past.

Mr. Rinot says that the Municipality will again give reductions for children whose parents cannot afford the full fee. However, he noted with satisfaction that the proportion of assisted children in the camps is steadily declining. "Parents have heard of the success of our camps and are realizing that they are not social welfare charities, but holiday camps where their children really enjoy themselves."

Special camps for about 200 pupils of the schools for backward and difficult children will also be arranged. The pupils of the deaf-mute school, on the other hand, will again enjoy their holidays together with their normal colleagues, a system that proved itself last year to everybody's satisfaction.

INTERNATIONAL HADASSIM

THE summer camp at Hadassim, organised by Walter and Lotte Frankel, is one of the eldest in the country. In fact, the Frankels claim with pride that they originally applied to the Government Names Committee" for a suitable Hebrew term for such a camp and so *kaitana* was manufactured. Among the children who go to Hadassim nowadays are "second generation campers" — sons and daughters of the Frankels' original campers.

In recent years the camp has become more and more international. Among the 280 children who participate in the two camp sessions are 60 from abroad — Canada sends the largest contingent, but there are also children from Venezuela, Ghana, Switzerland, England and South Africa. In addition diplomats in Israel send their children to the Hadassim camp for their holidays. P.G.

FAMILY CAMP PILOT PROJECT IN TEL AVIV

By Zeev Schul

SUMMER camps for urban school-children are a recognized educational necessity, according to Mr. Hillel Barzel, head of the Tel Aviv Municipality's Youth and Sports Department and one of the planners of the annual mass exodus of youth from the Dan area. This year the camps are expected to absorb up to 30 per cent of all local elementary and high-school pupils.

Reflecting the consented opinion of physicians and education experts, Mr. Barzel believes that every child in the city is entitled to a minimum holiday period as a physical and emotional compensation for the strain of the school year. To accomplish this, camp programmes have been geared to provide adequate sports and entertainment programmes. The camps are also believed to contribute to reducing juvenile delinquency in the city during the summer months.

Some 18,000 children from the Tel Aviv area are expected to attend day camps for periods ranging from one to three weeks. This figure includes over 1,000 social cases paid for by the Municipality's Welfare Department and several thousand more underprivileged children whose parents will be expected to contribute only part of the costs.

The Tel Aviv Municipality has set up four camps this year, including two new ones in the Tel Aviv area. For a maximum IL20 per week, the children get three meals and a full-day programme of sports and entertainment. Transportation is included in the costs. Some 750 qualified youth instructors, physicians and nurses have been engaged to supervise the camps.

A pilot project initiated this year is a "Family Camp," to be set up in the vicinity of Caesarea, which will enable parents to share the holidays with their children. This camp will enable the children to 'live in' with their parents in a special tent city. If this programme is successful, Mr. Barzel hopes to expand it next year.

Several thousand high-school youngsters are also expected to participate in one-month work camps in various settlement areas. Tel Aviv is the only Municipality which maintains work-camps apart from the traditional summer work-camps of the various youth organizations.

Total costs of the various municipal camp projects this year will exceed half a million pounds as compared to IL300,000 spent on similar projects last year.

Handicapped children in municipal institutions will also join the camps following last year's experiment, when 20 blind children were successfully integrated in the Giv'at Aliya Camp in Jaffa. The children wholeheartedly adopted their blind playmates, who participated in all of the daily activities. One hundred and twenty polio-stricken youngsters from the Tel Aviv area will be sent to Danshil camp.

Jerusalem Municipal Programme Imaginative

By Macabee Dean

SOME 4,300 Jerusalem school-children this summer are to mount the magic carpets of their imaginations and fly to 28 near and far corners of the world — to frozen Alaska, to exotic India, to the languorous South Seas, and even to the (ironical) land of Gulliver and the Lilliputians.

Some are to stay in the Middle East, but go back thousands of years in time and accompany Moses on the Exodus from Egypt; others will fight along with Joshua.

The children will indulge in these fantasies at 28 summer camps set up by the Jerusalem Municipality. One of the camps, for 300 children suffering from rheumatic fever is sponsored by the Rheumatic Fever Society with contributions from the Municipality.

The Municipality has introduced several innovations this summer. There will be two periods, each of three weeks, and not one period of four weeks as last year. The first term will start on July 4, the second on July 25. Children are eligible for only one term.

Doubling the periods has allowed the city to increase attendances this year by 32 per cent, from 3,400 to 4,500 this year. Moreover, it has made it possible to triple the number of children really camping outside. Last year, only 900 children pitched their tents, igloos or "caves" in groves of trees. This year the number will rise to 2,600. The city is setting up sanitary facilities in the groves, including showers. The children will have a snack and lunch in nearby schools. The food is being served under the supervision of Hadassah.

"The camps are a great boon to children, especially those who are unable to leave the city for vacations," according to Dr. Haim Kohersky, Deputy Director of the Municipality's Department of Education. "Moreover, the camps provide a place where the cultural work of the schools can be continued during the summer while allowing the child to refresh himself mentally from his school books."

There will be four types of payment. The number of parents who pay the full price, IL25, is expected to rise this year. For families with many children, or those in poor circumstances, the Municipality has drawn up three categories of reduced prices: IL18, IL12 and IL6.

The children will have to pay extra if outings to the swimming pool are included.

The parents—including the Parents Committees—and the Social Welfare Department are expected to contribute IL50,000 towards the budget of IL136,000. The Municipality and the Ministry of Education are picking up tabs of IL65,000 and IL20,000 respectively.

More than 200 youth leaders — many are teachers, others seminar students — are now taking a six-week course, sponsored by the Municipality, on handling the children. It is lengthier and less intensive than last year, giving the Municipality a better chance to assess the qualities of the youth leaders.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

DRIVING along early in the morning on my way out of Nahariya, I suddenly become aware that a man is shouting at me wildly through the offside window, banging on it and jerking at the handle of the door. Even when I stop the car and open the window it is difficult to understand what he is saying as he is incoherent with some strong emotion and his accent obscures his speech even more. Eventually, more by instinct than by intelligence, I grasp the fact that he is urging me to come to his house right away as his wife is about to have a baby and there is no transport of any kind to be procured. In a panic I glance around, but he is right. Nahariya, usually teeming with life at six o'clock in the morning, is suddenly deserted. Not a taxi or a truck is on the streets. The buses stand in somnolent rows. There is not even a donkey cart. By the time I have realised this the man is in the car and we are racing forward under his direction. Bitterly I wish for a traffic cop to appear. Let him hold me up for speeding and watch him curl up when I explain my hurry. Naturally no cop appears. If he would, he could get a police car and take the woman himself. Police are trained for emergencies.

•

AFTER twisting through a maze of streets, up a one-way street the wrong way—still no traffic cop—and once down a cul-de-sac where the harassed father is accustomed to take a short cut with his bicycle but which is too narrow for the car so we have to go back, we arrive at the house. A group of people are standing at the door who rush in shouting and bring out the lady, who looks pale but otherwise more composed than anyone else.

•

TENDERLY I install her in the seat next to me and am vaguely aware that about ten people have piled in at the back. The lady is quite cheerful and regales me with details of her previous four confinements, fortunately in French so I understand only a quarter. I remember reading that labour gets shorter with each child and sweat breaks out on my forehead. I drive as though on eggshells and each bump in the road brings my heart into my mouth. I rack my brains to remember what has to be done in case we don't get to the hospital in time. Where could I put her? The car was swept that morning but the most liberal interpretation could not call it up to hospital standards. The only rags in the car are oily and my skirt is dusty. Could sacrifice my blouse which is fairly clean but far from sterile, but how could I go home without a blouse? The only hot water in the car is in the radiator and surely that is unsuitable. Anyway do not know what the hot water is for except for washing hands but it is always required in stories. Have not even a knife or a pair of scissors to cut the cord.

•

THANKFULLY I draw up gently at the hospital gates and everybody piles out. Cannot for the moment unclench my hands from the steering wheel or relax my face from its folds of fierce concentration. I wait a minute to see if anyone comes out but nobody does, so I drive off. Later on the father stops me and tells me that he has his fifth daughter. He implies that the rush was hardly necessary.

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Burmese Ulpan

By Helga Dudman

LAST Friday a group of 100 Burmese — approximately 50 Army officers and men, together with their families — completed a three-week course in basic Hebrew at Beit Berl Kalmanie, near Kfar Saba.

The men, here to study agricultural methods, constitute the second such group to come from Burma to Israel. The first has already completed the year's period of training and is back in Burma applying the technical knowledge acquired here.

The purpose of this introductory course was to give the Burmese, including the women and children, a basic familiarity with both the language and the country. Now they have been divided among various moshavim and kibbutzim, a large number going to Ein Gedi.

Since only 10 members of the group, the officers, spoke any English, and since Burmese is scarcely known in Israel, the teaching problems were unique. The staff of instructors, under the direction of Shulamit Katznelson of Ulpan Akiva in Natanya, wore labels with their names written in Burmese, while the students were labelled with their Burmese names written in Hebrew characters.

A further difficulty arose from the fact that the various tribes in Burma speak widely differing dialects, and their members have different difficulties with Hebrew pronunciation. Some, like the Chinese, do not pronounce the "r"; others have trouble with "t", "f" or "v." At worst, a new Burmese Hebrew may be in the making, more exotic, perhaps, than English Hebrew or German Hebrew, but no less painful to purists.

The Burmese have taken easily to Hebrew songs and dances, for most of them are musical and blessed with a sense of rhythm. And they are quite happy with Israel food, although tending to supplement it with quantities of their own spices and condiments.

The aim of the Government of Burma is to organise border settlements to be staffed by military personnel but to function as agricultural units. Since this same policy has been successfully implemented here, it was natural that Israel be selected to provide the necessary training. The present group, housed on a farm, has already had language training geared to an agricultural vocabulary.

Because of the close association between Ulpan Akiva and the Ulpan at Beit Berl, the Burmese were evening guests recently at Natanya. On this occasion, the colour and flavour of international elbow-rubbing was even more marked than usual. An eight-year-old Burmese girl performed a national dance, while students from the U.S., South Africa, and South America danced the hora. In the audience were to be seen a Burmese baby on the lap of a Brazilian girl (an Ulpan student who assisted the teaching staff); a Burmese soldier wearing his familiar skirt and cap; another Burmese baby — this time on the lap of an Ulpan student from Rumania who also helped with work at Beit Berl; and so on.

The Burmese babies appeared to be more placid than Sabras. It was pointed out that in Burma they are used to being cared for by their grandparents, and so are unaccustomed to being continually together with their parents — and in particular, together with their parents in classrooms. They included a pair of 11-month-old twin girls, surely the youngest twins ever to have graduated from an ulpan.

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Cook the Pasta Bologna as directed on the OSEM packet. Drain and return to the pot, then add the butter or margarine. Now mix the cottage cheese with milk and pour this over the hot pasta. Simmer gently, over a low flame, for just three or four minutes. Add salt and pepper to taste and sprinkle with the grated yellow cheese. Serve piping hot.

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Eating Habits and Wrong Diets

By Yitzhak Oded

AN apple a day won't keep the doctor away.

So says Dr. Karl F. Guggenheim, Professor of Nutrition at the Medical School and Adviser on Nutrition to the Ministry of Health; and the evidence for this statement can be found in the popular food content tables which the Professor edits for the Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Education. They have just come through their third edition.

Professor Guggenheim, born in Frankfurt and educated at three German universities, is the author of the standard Hebrew text on nutrition. He compiled his tables from several official English and American sources, amended to Israel conditions wherever local analysis has shown the food content of our own produce to be different. The tables list nearly 100 foods — both by edible weight and, for those that come in peels or shells, by weight as purchased.

Practical Aids

If it is the nutritive value of foods that you are after the tables are a valuable aid. They indicate how much protein, fat, carbohydrate, vitamin A and C, thiamin, riboflavin and nicotinic acid each food contains. Based on a table of the recommended intake of these nutrients is appended, you can figure out whether you are eating everything you need for good health.

If it is something that you want to steer clear of in planning your meals, the tables will also help you. For the benefit of diabetic sufferers, they list the carbohydrate content of each food; for high blood pressure cases, the sodium content (it is the sodium in the salt that is dangerous); and for plain ordinary dieters, the water and calorie content. Another table lists vitamin losses in cooking in various foods.

If you are an adult woman and weigh 58 kilos, the biggest apple you can buy at your greengrocer's, according to the tables, will supply less than one per cent of your daily protein, two per cent of the calcium, five per cent of the iron, two per cent of the Vitamin A, five per cent of the thiamin, three per cent of the riboflavin, two per cent of the nicotinic acid, and 16 per cent of the Vitamin C.

But an extra 50 per cent of the world's fruit crop would give you three times as much protein, more than three times as much calcium, 30 per cent more iron, eight times as much Vitamin A and nearly five times as much Vitamin C. It also contains only a third as much fat as the apple and yields 50 calories instead of 35. And — incidentally — it costs only one-tenth as much.

But, of course, apples are easy to have an excellent effect on that all-important organ, the stomach.

However, one of the main reasons why the apple is so sought-after in Israel, especially among the young generation, is precisely its high price. This is also the reason for the greater popularity of oranges where apples are plentiful. High price appears to be an important attraction to Israelites, many of whom, surveys show, make it a point to buy fruit out of season.

One of the classic examples of the tragic consequences of this type of preference was the insistence of entire populations in Eastern Asia on eating their rice husked — until scientists discovered that this was the cause of the dread disease of beri-beri, which is nothing but a shortage of thiamin (Vitamin B1).

Eat Dark Bread

The European parallel is bread. Where wheat bread supplies three times as much nicotinic acid, and incidentally twice as much iron and nearly twice as much thiamin as the white bread most Western Europeans — and Israelis — prefer. Where a staple such as rice or bread forms only a small part of the population's diet, consumers can be certain that they supplement their requirements elsewhere. Where most of the population lives on the staple, however, the consequences may be tragic: as long as the peasants of Italy and Rumania subsisted very largely on maize, pellagra, the result of a nicotinic acid deficiency, was a constant threat.

Israelis have developed a violent prejudice against fillet of cod, although in many countries it is served as a delicacy. The reason? The profusion of fillet during our austerity years, when the Government imported large supplies and sought ways of getting people to buy this inexpensive food.

In view of all these aspects, professionals, nutritionists have been trying to work out programmes with which people could get the diet requirements at a low price. Milk is one answer. It supplies a high proportion of most of the nutrients the body needs, but it has been difficult to promote its consumption, particularly in countries where dairy husbandry is not a tradition.

Nutrients Aplenty

THE rising standard of living has eliminated food deficiencies in the Western world, even among people who do not consciously vary their diets. When consumed in sufficient quantities, many foods are in themselves enough to provide many necessary nutrients. The Irish afford a good example. Big potato eaters, they manage to stay healthy without varying their diet.

This is largely because the potato is a good source of nutrients. One-and-a-half lbs. of potatoes a day — the per capita consumption among the Irish, who are the world's heaviest potato eaters — provide the bulk of the iron, thiamin, nicotinic acid and Vitamin C an adult needs, plus 25 to 30 per cent of the calcium, riboflavin and calories recommended, according to the Ministry of Education tables.

The introduction of the potato into Europe from America three centuries ago marks a turning point in its nutrition history, recalls Professor Guggenheim. Perhaps the most effective promoter of the new crop was Count Rumford, an American officer in the army of the Elector of Bavaria. Looking for a steadier and less hazardous supply of food than grain provided, he forced his men to eat potatoes and to grow them. When they were quartered, by the time they were mustered out they had become convinced of the new food and grew it on their own farms.

In Israel, of course, there are many plentiful and more palatable sources of the vitamins, minerals, protein, fat and carbohydrate. Fish and vegetables like oranges, lemons and tomatoes, of which we are one of the world's highest consumers, are rich in vitamins and minerals. Dairy products, eggs, cereals and pulses, and, last but not least, fruit, are rich sources of these and other nutrients. Meat and poultry are the most expensive ways in the supply of these who should eat most.

Another natural aid to a balanced diet is that you can stock up ahead of time on some of the nutrients — mainly calcium, some vitamins and Vitamin A — storing them in the body against future needs.

Vegetarians Beware

If it is more difficult for a vegetarian to eat a balanced diet, says Dr. Guggenheim, it is not because the vegetable world lacks proteins but, mainly because animal proteins are generally more complete and better suited to the body. What the vegetarian must do is pay particular attention to his diet, on which condition he may well live to a ripe old age and avoid overweight to boot. The trouble is that many Israelis who vegetarianism not as much out of moral conviction as out of pseudo-scientific theories that have no use for nutrition tables compiled by medical specialists.

An excellent way to balance your diet if you are a vegetarian — and a rich and cheap source of proteins for anyone — is the soybean, which provides you with the essential protein components. Extremely well publicized in the U.S., soy flour has revealed its versatility in a whole range of uses, and many countries where milk is short are relying on it to fill urgent deficiencies. Defatted soyflour is certainly richer than milk in almost every nutrient, but here again consumer preference rifts, and after all milk is the more natural food.

All in all, one may say that it is not both of the proper ingredients that threaten the Western world today, but courses and improper eating habits.

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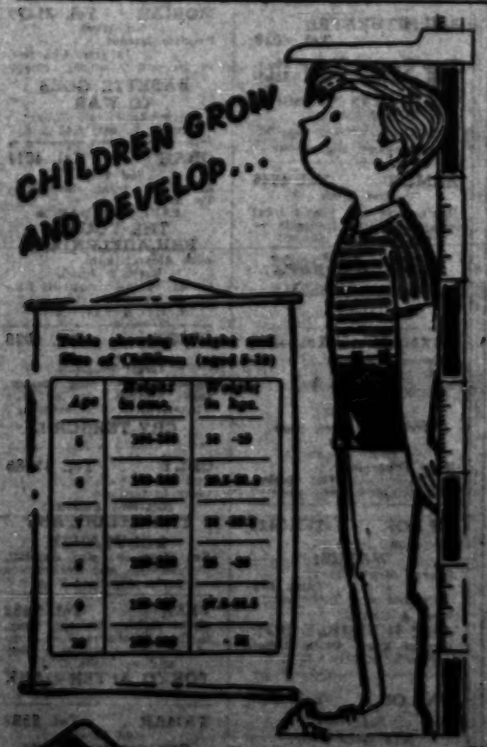

Table showing Weight and Size of Children (aged 5-10)

Age	Height in cms.	Weight in kgs.
5	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Make It with Soyflour

AT a festive soya dinner at the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv last night, Women's Editors were presented with the newest ideas on soya nutrition by Mrs. Ursula Kinzinsmith of the Soybean Council of America. Mrs. Kinzinsmith, a nutrition expert whose visit here is sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is paying a round of calls on Israel agencies and organizations in an effort to boost consumption of this economic wonder food, chockfull of proteins, minerals and vitamins.

Soybean is easy to use. Here are a few recipes:

Cookies

Yield: 44 cookies

½ pkg. milk margarine, 1 cup sugar, 1½ tbsp. milk, 1 egg, 1 cup flour, ½ cup soyflour, ½ tsp. salt, ½ tsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. vanilla.

Cream milk margarine, sugar, egg together. Stir in milk and flavouring. Add dry ingredients after sifting twice and mix well. Chill dough in refrigerator for several hours or over night. Roll out between two sheets of plastic and cut. Place on lightly greased cookie sheet or Wunder Pot several centimetres apart, sprinkle with sugar. Bake at a high temperature for 7-10 minutes.

Lemon and Orange

In place of vanilla use rind from one lemon and three oranges and juice from one lemon.

Chocolate Cake

¾ package milk margarine, 1¼ cups sugar, 1 tsp. vanilla, 2 eggs, ½ tsp. salt, 3 level tsps. baking powder, ½ tsp. soda, 2 cups flour, ¼ cup soyflour, ½ level tbsps. cocoa, ¾ cup milk, ¼ cup hot water.

Cream milk margarine, sugar and vanilla together. Add beaten eggs, mix well. After sifting dry ingredients three times, add alternately with milk in three portions. Add water at end. Beat well after each addition and at the end. Pour into greased Wunder Pot or baking tin. Bake at moderate temperature for an hour to hour and a half.

Meat Balls

500 grams ground meat, 2 eggs, ¼ cup soyflour, 1 chopped onion, chopped parsley, salt, pepper.

Combine all ingredients. Mix well and form into balls. The meat balls may be fried, boiled or placed under grill.

Soy Meat Patties

Yield: 10 small patties

500 grams ground meat, ¼ cup Soyflour, 2 tbsps. water, 1 egg, onion, garlic, salt, pepper (add a little more flavouring than usual).

Combine all ingredients. Mix well and form into balls. The meat balls may be fried, boiled or placed under grill.

In your own favourite recipe take out two level tablespoons of flour from every cup of flour, and substitute two level tablespoons of soyflour for it.

Hamashbir Shows Quality

Our illustration shows: Right: Silk-finished French cotton dress. Stiffened balloon skirt. Left: A sheath of pale green Israel-grown linen with pocket and button interest.

By Shanti Berlyne

TEL AVIV's Hamashbir Lataschan store presented its Summer Collection of dresses, swimwear and shoes to the Press last week.

Designed by Yehudit Hanoch, who seems to have grasped the virtues of simplicity and good cutting, the fresh summer dresses were a brilliantly kaleidoscopic parade of bold colours, floral patterns and gay checks. The materials included cottons imported from France and Switzerland as well as locally grown, spun and woven fabrics. Though the modest prices, ranging from IL35 to IL60, are sure to attract a host of buyers, Yehudit is a prolific designer and is continually producing new items so that no purchaser need fear that she is inadvertently buying a "uniform."

Outstanding among the really attractive frocks modelled were those exploiting, with a generous amount of material, the new "balloon" shape, their full skirts built over a stiffened base so that petticoats are not necessary to support them. The bodices featured scoop necklines though one or two huge shawl collars were used.

One dress worn by Francine was inspired by a hand-embroidered peasant shirt worn by the Queen of Greece. The designer adapted the motif for use in a Francine summer-weight weave and cut it into a very effective sheath dress with matching stole.

A large selection of separates was also shown, including blouses, skirts and slacks, all accented by bold saddlestitching, patch pockets, or clever use of buttons.

Among the lines aimed at the teen-age market were daintily embroidered bodices, skirts and belts. Here again, Yehudit had managed to achieve an uncluttered look which was the secret of their undoubted success. Children's wear included cotton dresses, shorts and blouses.

The show were in the contemporary Italian idiom while those shown with the teen-age items were classical "Tattles."

VIRUS RESEARCH

By Dr. Elisha Tamin

VIRUSES are only grow and multiply inside living cells and under quite special conditions, so that arrangements in hand then in the laboratory require either infection of animals or complicated preparations of cells in tissue cultures. Recent research has shown that once a virus has entered a cell, to all intents and purposes it disappears for several hours. During this period infected cells can be injected into susceptible animals and nothing happens.

The sequence of events seems to be that the virus becomes a particle of protein of a special kind, called nucleic acid, which is the basic chemical element of living matter. The nucleic acid of the virus then proceeds to "take over" the matching processes of the cell. Instead of the cell making chemical compounds for its own use it makes them for the virus. In some mysterious way the virus imprints its own pattern on the cell and most of the chemical substances consist of nucleic acid "made to measure" for the virus. After a few hours, the hundreds of particles of nucleic acid become viruses, the cell dies and bursts and the new progeny are releasing to infect neighbouring cells. This is the explanation of phenomena long observed but not understood by research workers. The virus, instead of growing slowly and regularly like bacteria, progresses in a series of "waves" with latent periods of rest.

This way of growing complicates enormously the problem of treatment. In a patient who has had a primary infection of brain and bone marrow, there are now nothing in the blood which kill the virus on sight as a matter out of the cell. For the first attack, some of the drugs at present available can get to the virus while it still without damaging the cell. And only substances that damage both cells is, of course, a poison and extremely dangerous to use.

One of the problems in future developments may be interferon, a new substance discovered by Dr. A. Isaacs of London. It interferes, at the same moment, with the growth of the virus inside the cell but has no detrimental effect on the cell itself, nor on animals when injected into them. It should be possible in the not too distant future, to prepare further substances with a similar action and to use them in the treatment of virus infections in man.

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Shavuot Cheese Cake and Blintzes

By Molly Bar-David

DAIRY foods are traditional for Shavuot, and there are dozens of legends as to the origin of this custom. Milk foods, being white, are symbolic of purity, and so fitting to consume on the day of the receiving of the Holy Torah. There is an ancient tale which says that in preparing for this event at Sinai, the Jews ate no meat, and so the custom of having milk and cheese evolved. Another story has it that at Mt. Sinai, where the Law was given, the Jews first were commanded not to cook a lamb in its mother's milk. Not being certain whether this could be done, they returned to their tents and ate only milk foods until they could sort out their shockingest pots to avoid the mixing of meat and milk altogether rather than take a chance on breaking the edict.

In any case, the dairy dishes of Shavuot are a delight to the palate and so suitable to the climate of our country at this time of the year. Here are but a few of the many traditional dishes, besides the Monte de Sinai cakes of Spain, Italy and Turkey (all of them different, though bearing the same name), the Bohemian Cheese Pagaimah, Knishes, and the endless kinds of special Shavuot cheese cakes. Cold Borsht with sour cream, or cold fruitsoup with sour cream, are also traditional. But the most popular food of the day will be Cheese Blintzes with sour cream.

Shavuot Blintzes

Batter:

2 eggs, ¾ cup flour, ¾ cup milk, 2 tbsp. margarine, melted, pinch of salt.

Filling:

½ kilo cottage cheese, 2 egg yolks, 2 tbsps. sugar, pinch of salt, 1 tsp. vanilla or lemon juice.

To make the batter beat eggs, add milk and beat in the flour until smooth. Add melted fat and salt. Pour from a pitcher onto a greased frying pan, tilt the pan so that the batter covers it thinly. Use low heat at first and increase until batter is firm on top and brown underneath. Turn on to a clean towel, bottom side up and spread with filling.

To make filling, combine all ingredients to a smooth mixture, add a little sour cream if you like the filling moist. Spread on pancakes, fold over into four or six sections and fast before serving fry lightly. Serve with sour cream and, if you wish, sugared berries.

Shavuot Cheese Strudel

Strudel dough, ½ kilo cottage cheese, 2 eggs, 4 tbsps. sugar, raisins, if desired, 4 tbsps. crumbs, 4 tbsps. oil.

No wise housewife will begin stretching strudel dough (unless she is a very expert housewife!) on Shavuot, so buy it ready-made at almost any good grocer's. Open the sheets — four for each strudel, and brush each with oil, then sprinkle the top one with crumbs. Mix the cheese, eggs, sugar and raisins and place along the edge of the four-layered strudel dough. Roll up. Chill for a few minutes and bake in a medium oven for about 15 minutes until golden. Remove from pan and cut into serving pieces while warm. Serve hot or cold with sour cream.

Shavuot Kuchen

50 grams fresh yeast, ¼ cup warm water, 2 tbsps. sugar, 2 eggs, 4 tbsps. oil, 2 tsps. salt, 3½ cups flour, 2 cup milk.

Dissolve yeast in water with the sugar, then when add all dry flour and salt into bowl and mix in the yeast mixture and the eggs and oil alternately with the milk. Knead well, then cover with a cloth and put to rise until double in size (about two hours). Prepare cheese filling as for Blintzes.

Roll out the dough and cut into squares. Put cheese filling into centre of each square and then pinch edges together with fingers of a fluted cutter to scallop the edges. Put into a greased pan, cover with a towel and put to rise again for about one hour. Brush tops with a little milk or egg or butter and bake for half an hour in a medium oven. Serve it hot or cold.

Cheese Cake

There are as many cheesecakes as there are countries from which Jews have come with Shavuot traditions. Here is my favourite one:

Crust:

½ pkg. margarine, 1½ cups cookie crumbs, pinch of cinnamon.

Filling:

750 grams cottage cheese, 1 cup sugar, 4 eggs, 1 tsp. vanilla.

Topping:

2 cups sour cream, 2 tbsps. sugar, ½ tsp. vanilla.

To make crust, soften the butter and work in the crumbs, adding the spice. Press firmly over the bottom and sides of a spring pan and put to chill in the refrigerator.

Then make the filling. Mix the cheese and sugar and add an egg at a time, beating well. Add the vanilla. Put the filling into the crust and bake for half an hour at 350°F., until centre is just firm to the touch. Remove the cake to cool for about ten minutes. Combine all the ingredients with the topping and put on the cake. Return to the oven, this time at a high heat (425°F.) for about five minutes. The topping will stiffen with cooling. Serve this cake with sugared strawberries and — if you wish — a little sweetened whipped cream.

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Mix one package of FLAN in one half litre of milk or cold water. Add 5 tablespoons (50 grams) of sugar or saccharine, and cook for several minutes, stirring continuously. Pour into 6-8 individual bowls and place in refrigerator. After removing from refrigerator, sprinkle 2 or 3 teaspoons of nescafe or cocoa over the pudding and top with whipped cream.

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Survival in Isolation

Radio Review

EVERY age is a period of transition but some are more so. For the Jewish people the recent catastrophic years have marked a major transition between the age of European Jewry and the age of the Israel-American axis. Already the great, fermenting European period is fading into distant memory and desperate attempts are being made to record permanently the picture and contribution of its varied communities. The same holds true for Jewish communities that have been liquidated in other parts of the world. The work of preserving the record is being made at different levels. Jewish archivists throughout the world, notably in Israel, are preserving whatever records can be salvaged. Writers are being encouraged to commit their reminiscences to paper. In Israel one group of scholars is busy collecting the folk-tales, another the folk-songs of the various Jewish communities. An American scholar is busy recording samples of Yiddish pronunciation from different parts of Europe. All this material has to be collected before it is too late; hence the current comparatively feverish activity.

A small but deeply moving example was heard in Saturday's "Melaveh Malkah," when Dr. Leo Levi spoke about the community of Janina in Greece. Its role in Jewish history is minor despite the fact that it has been the home of scholars and [illegible]. The community has been dwindling throughout the 20th century but is still in existence. Dr. Levi quoted the description of it as "the Jerusalem of Greece"; this form of hyperbole is understandable when applied, say, to Vilna but for Janina the exaggeration is so marked as to be pathetic.

But the story that Dr. Levi had to tell was fascinating. He related, with colour and vivacity, the story of his journey to this comparatively remote town and his encounter with the local Jewish community, in particular with its leader. His talk became a living document by virtue of the recordings he had made on the spot. We heard some of the community's traditional hymns with alternate rhyming lines in Hebrew and Greek; we heard them recite a well-known Sabbath hymn, first in Hebrew then in Greek; and we heard the leader of the community intone some of the prayers in an attractive melody, influenced by Sephardi and Byzantine traditions. We visited the local school and heard the children reciting a traditional rhyme expounding the Ten Commandments. We learnt that in this town, between Greece and Albania, the local Jewish leader, Joseph Matze, had published a book of Jewish melodies in Judeo-Greek and — although a merchant by profession — devoted much of his time to the Jewish collection in the local museum.

A window was opened on a tiny speck of Jewish history and tradition, and tribute must be paid to Dr. Levi and other pioneers who are ensuring the preservation of valuable material.

* * *

THE last years of Bela Bartok — his New York exile — seemed *prima facie* unlikely material for an hour's broadcast but, thanks largely to an excellent job by Michael Ohad, who adapted a book on the subject and produced the broadcast, it proved extremely interesting. Manhattan, for all its cultural manifestations, is a jungle; it is easy to understand how it could unnerve a person of Bartok's hyper-sensitivity, especially as regards to noise.

A voluntary exile from Hitler-dominated Hungary, he fled to New York and received a meagre allowance from Columbia University. His works had little public appeal (I remember one man who boasted that the music of Bartok sent him into fits of laughter). Bartok would not — could not — compromise with New York. Every time he crossed the street, it was a terrifying experience; and he was basically lonely — as lonely as is only possible in a big city. It is evident that his wife gave him companionship but little more; "during all the years I knew him, I never felt I was near him" — and what a tragic, but alas not uncommon, statement that is.

The end was not unhappy — the generosity and friendship of Koussevitzky and a final orchestral work — the "Concerto" — in which he found the way to public understanding without compromising his musical principles.

The feature, called "The Last Stage," was a simple adaptation for three voices with Yoseph Yadin as Bartok. Written and played in a minor key, it succeeded because it was a human document.

* * *

A useful new series began this week entitled "You and the Law" (Sunday at 7.40; monthly). The object is popular exposition of legislation, and the subject chosen for the initial broadcast was the adoption of children. Various aspects were covered, including a preliminary dramatisation and interviews with officials who deal with successive stages of the process. Finally and poignantly we heard a foster-mother describe the problems of an adopted child tortured with the basic question, "Why didn't my mother want me?"

The programme, edited by Shulamit Aloni and presented by [illegible], was an excellent example of popular education by radio.

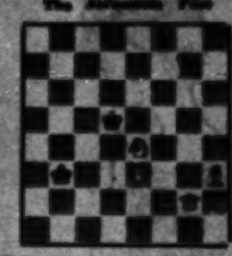
PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES: Songs and dances of Argentina (tonight at 10; second wavelength); Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" (tomorrow at 6); The story of Avraham [illegible], the priest who became a convert (tomorrow at 7.55); Salvador de Madariaga on artistic creativity (Sun. at 10; second wavelength); [illegible] (Mon. at 6.30); Army [illegible] Quiz (Mon. at 9.30); Music by Yugoslav composers (Mon. at 10; second wavelength); Prof. Martin Buber reads stories about the Baal Shem Tov (Tues. at 8.30); [illegible] for the First Fruit Festival by [illegible] (Tues. at 9.15); "Mount Sinai in the light of recent discoveries" by Shmuel Abramsky (Weds. at 10 a.m.); "The Legend of Three and Four" by Bialik, adapted by Lea Goldberg (Mon. at 10.30 p.m.); Discussion on the Book of Ruth at a literary department (Weds. at 7.40); Baal Shem Tov biographical feature (Weds. at 9.30); Book of Ruth in music (Weds. at 10 p.m.; second wavelength).

AUDIO

Chess

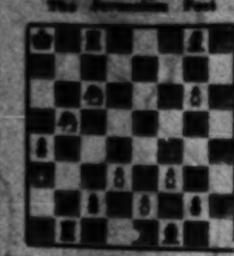
Friday, May 27, 1960

PROBLEM No. [illegible]
Tan [illegible], Djakarta
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kh8; Qa8; Bc1; Bh3; Kt[illegible]; Pc4. (8)
Kd5; Bf8; Ktg7; Pb6, c4. (5)
White mates in two (2x)

PROBLEM No. [illegible]
Julius Buchwald, New York
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Ka8; Qf1; Bh5; Re8; Bf3; Bg8; Kt b6, Kt e8; Pe2, d3, c4, f2. (12)
Kd5; Bd4, Bc1; Ba1, Bf1; Pa6, b4, c5, d4, e3, h2. (12)
White mates in three (3x)

We are pleased to welcome this week the well-known composer from Indonesia, and an old friend who won many distinctions in our tourneys.

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1286 (Wiesel): 1.B:c6 Kt any 2.Kt[illegible]+ Kt[illegible] 2.Kt[illegible] [illegible].

SOLVING CONTEST (Problems 1281-1291). Maximum: [illegible]; Ruppin: [illegible]; Pinczovski: [illegible]; Hall: [illegible]; Jakob: [illegible]; Lavi: [illegible]; Silbermann 24; Spitzer 28; Balfour 20; Gruenfeld 14.

Notes & Remarks: No. 1281: [illegible]

Ladder. Pinczovski 151 (prize winner), Spitzer 144, Ruppin 134, Jakob 102, Levenston 74, Balfour 50, Bern-Silbermann 50, Gruenfeld 41, Hall 35, Cultman 10.

Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, [illegible], Rishon Le Zion. New solvers welcomed any time.

NATANYA TOURNAMENT

The second "recreation" tournament, organised by the Hapoel section, the Natanya authorities and the association of local hotel owners, has attracted some 50 grading players from all over the country. The closing ceremony will take place tomorrow.

Welcome to Israel: Mr. Walter Korn, noted international authority on openings, recently arrived in Israel to join the Malben-JDC staff. Mr. Korn is well-known as editor of "Modern Chess Openings," author of "The Brilliant Touch" and contributor to several world-famous magazines. We hope the Israel Chess Federation will take advantage of Mr. Korn's stay here and find an appropriate way to integrate him into Israel's chess life.

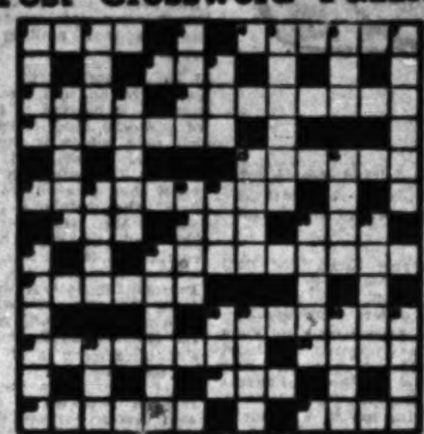
1962 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

The preliminaries for the 1962 world championship have opened with the Budapest zonal tournament. Amongst the 18 participants are Bertok, Matanovic, Barcza, Blick, Van Scheltinga, Kozma, Ujtelky, Mititelu etc.

27th U.S.S.R. Championship. White (Polugajevsky): [illegible]. Black (Petrosian): [illegible].

Here Polugajevsky found an interesting combination: [illegible] would be followed by [illegible] signs.

Post Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Where the Cleopatra wasn't welcome. 4. Take it easy in the area. 8. A snake. 10. Mark of an injury. 13. In it, it's difficult to see. 14. Building with a hole in it. 15. Old-fashioned copper. 17. A good eater, but the butcher wouldn't profit from him. 21. Refreshment house. 22. Contend. 23. Of the French. 26. Pillars of light. 27. Without earning. 28. One stares through them, apparently. 32. Not far from a score. 34. Conceal oneself. 35. Its job is catching. 36. Quite empty to leave. 37. Steeped in colour, possibly.

DOWN. — 1. It may have its jockey. 2. Just one of the blokes. 3. Tramp across the Atlantic. 5. Presumably your things are safe in it. 6. An interesting place in a beastly sort of way. 7. It's in the solar system. 9. The whole company in a ballet? 11. Where to spend many an endless month? 12. Split asunder. 15. Just a little look. 16. Don't drink them. 18. Eat the wrong way. 19. Perhaps a vain foreigner. 20. Apparently a 6-letter word meaning "vigour." 23. Not hard cash? 24. Charger. 25. Harbour. 28. It may well be enveloped. 29. Information for R.A.F. men. 29. Get your nose broken in the singles? 30. Flower girl. 31. Make a remittance. 33. A flaming beater, possibly!

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Chest. 5. Baron. 10. Kills. 11. Man. 12. C-oral. 14. Left out. 15. Tenor. 18. Err. 19. Reside. 21. Streaked. 22. Putt. 23. Thin. 24. Coronet. 26. Orator. 29. Ven. 31. Fatal. 32. Marshal. 34. Pupil. 35. Ian. 36. Totem. 37. Andes. 38. Snake.

DOWN. — 1. Came-o. 2. Content. 4. Hoot. 5. Skated. 6. Tiles. 7. Blood. 9. R.A.F. 12. Curator. 14. Or-E. 16. Night. 17. Reins. 19. Removal. 20. Spoof. 21. St-oat. 22. Ten-sing. 24. Column. 25. Nor. 27. Rayon. 28. Tapes. 30. Caned. 32. M-ink. 33. Had.

Catching Up with the Sun

By MEIR RONNEN

AT Rome airport, aircraft are lined up nose to tail waiting to take off. Most of them are jets, sleek, long, incredibly graceful British-built Comets, or squat powerful U.S.-built Boeing 707's.

The Boeing 707 is the last word in luxury, beautifully upholstered, with each row of seats having its own control panel overhead, containing light switches, air drafts and handy oxygen masks that are automatically dropped into your lap in case of emergencies, a new feature.

Take-off procedure is swift, as befits the jet age: no turning over of propellers. Switch on — move off. The run is steady acceleration, the lift immediate. The Boeing climbs steeply and in no time you are flying at 30,000 feet, high above any turbulence.

The four great engines, cantilevered far out in front of and below the sharply swept-back wings, hang just above the tarmac and look ungainly while you are still on the ground, particularly when compared with the sleek engineering of the Comet, which fits two pairs of engines into the wings and close to the fuselage. But once the 707 is airborne the view from the window suddenly makes visual as well as engineering sense. The engines seem to leap forward, eager to gulp more air into the whirling turbines.

This massive plane holds 100 in tourist class, rather crowded, in rows of six, and an additional 26 passengers in a very comfortable first-class which also had a lounge. There are two hostesses and a steward for each class and the service is cheerful and efficient. The food is plentiful but in first but cold in tourist. Flights are short: — Paris-New York in six and a half hours, catching up with the sun. We pulled down the blind, put on our red TWA bedsocks, eased back the chair and slept.

Jazz on Dizengoff

THE weekly "Jazz on Dizengoff" session — between 4.30 and 6.30 p.m. — will move from the Adria Club to the Theatre Club (Mendele Hatestreet) as of today.

This will permit a larger audience and consequently a reduction in entrance fees from IL2.50 to between IL1.50 and IL2 (including a drink).

Last Friday's session would have satisfied most jazz enthusiasts. The American pianist, Mike Sims, led the quartet in the esoteric style of the Modern Jazz Quartet. He was ably assisted by Sheldon Rockler on the trumpet, Alex Weiss on the bass, and Yosef Buria on the drums. Mr. Rockler is a member of the IPO and Mr. Weiss and Mr. Buria were taking a respite from their regular run at the Accadia Hotel.

This jam session has now become a regular feature of Tel Aviv musical life, and it has its regular audience, many of whom are professional musicians and musical students.

M.R.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

A SMOOTHER PLAY

North: S. K 9 4; H. 6 5; D. A 10 9 4 3; C. A J 10
West: S. A J 8 5; H. 10 4; D. 8 7 2; C. 9 8 7 4
East: S. 7; H. K Q J 9 8 7 3; D. J 6 5; C. Q 6
South: S. Q 10 6 3 2; H. A 2; D. K Q; C. K 5 3 2

THE above game is reproduced solely for its pretty end-play; the bidding was raw.

South	West	North	East
1S	—	2D	3H
4S	Db	all pass	

Fearing the worst possible trump break, South opted for the second plan. He won the opening lead with the ace of hearts, cashed both diamond honours and crossed to dummy with a club to try the ace of diamonds. Even if diamonds did not split, there was still a good play for fulfilment. But South was lucky; East gave the knave and declarer could dump his heart loser. This was followed by a heart ruff, and the king of clubs dropped East's queen. The situation was now:

North: S. K 9 4; H. —; D. 10 9; C. J
West: S. A J 8 5; H. —; D. —; C. 9 8
East: S. 7; H. K 9 8 7 3; D. —; C. —
South: S. Q 10 6 3; H. —; D. —; C. 6 5

West was marked with two clubs and consequently only four spades. A simple finesse for the knave would now assure an overtrick.

But South found a rare opportunity for one of those brilliant endplays — he played a club for East to ruff. A heart return was ruffed with the ten — and what could West do about it? If he threw a club, he would have to ruff the next lead, and his beautiful trump holding would yield only one trick. West therefore put up the knave, so as to transfer the lead into the wrong hand. But even this did not help: South ruffed the diamond return with the queen, and West was again held to his ace of trumps.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 256.4, 349 & 239 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.00, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.26 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Suppe: Overture "The Light Cavalry"; Boccherini: Concerto in D for Flute and Orchestra; Grieg: "Sigurd Jorsalfar" Suite; Smetana: "Vischrad"; Wolf-Ferrari: Overture "The Secret of Susanna." 12.00 Chamber Music: Boismortier: "Daphnis and Chloe," Suite; Mendelssohn: Quartet No. 3 in D, opus 44. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Classical Request Programme — Schubert: Quintet in A, opus 114 ("Trout") played by Friedrich Wuehrer with the Barchet Quartet. Mozart: "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," K. 525 (Conductor: Georg Solti). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.30 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Literary Mag. 7.20 Ezra Ornat & the Ron-Ami Ensemble. 7.40 Light Classical Music. 8.00 For you & for you — ed. by Y. Ben-Herzl & R. Bashan. 9.10 Talk by S. Shafir. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert. Salieri: Overture "Axur, King of Ormus," played by the Alessandro Scarlatti Orchestra, conducted by Thomas Schippers. Bizet: Symphony in C, played by the Orchestre de la Radiodiffusion Nationale Francaise, conducted by Andre Cluytens. Weber: Concerto in F, for Bassoon and Orchestra, opus 75, played by the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Carl Bidlo. Hindemith: Symphonic Metamorphoses on a theme by Weber, played by the "Philharmonia" Orchestra, conducted by the Composer. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music: Fucik: Overture "Marinarella"; Charpentier: "Napoli"; Debussy: "Soiree dans Grenade"; Ravel: "Menuetto et Rigaudon"; Weiss: Galop; Suk: Serenade. 8.45 The Week's Diary. 9.15 Hebrew Songs. 9.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Vivaldi: Concerto in A, for Strings; Tartini: Cello Concerto (Soloist: Josef Schuster); Cimarosa-Malipiero: "La Cimarosiana." 10.30 "Curtain Up." 11.30 Latin-American Popular Madrigals. 11.45 Light Music played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 12.15 Requests for Hebrew songs. 12.30 "Stage and Screen." 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Popular Concert: Offenbach: "Gaite Parisienne," Ballet Music; Lanner: Viennese Waltz. 4.00 Songs of the Nations. 4.30 "Salon Up" — Francis Scott. 4.45 Literary Corner. 5.00 Oriental Music. 5.15 News Records of Light Music. 5.45 Talk by Moshe Sharett. 6.00 Opera: Donizetti: "Don Pasquale." 7.15 Hebrew Songs. 7.45 The Art of Drawing. 7.55 "Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.55 Bible Reading: T'hilim, Chaps. 87 & 88. 9.10 Talk by M. Medzini. 9.15 Summer Concert, played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Gene Fried: Concerto for Two Violins and Orchestra (Soloists: Shulamith Fordhaus-Altalai and Isiah Braker. Conductor: Arieh Remanch); Dvorak: Symphonette (arr. Karel Salomon) (Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal). 10.00 Disco Parade. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.30 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
400, 428.5 & 290.7 M.

Commercial Programme:

Today: 3.00 Opening. 3.05 Melodies. 3.30 Famous Orchestra. 3.45 "No Kidding." 4.00 Weather Forecast. 4.01 Light Classical Music. 4.30 Records At Your Choice. 5.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 Folklore of the Nations, Argentina. 10.30 "Tempo" — A Musical Magazine. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 "Concert": Vivaldi-Casella: Gloria, in D; Stravinsky: "Le Noces." 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
427 & 45.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.00-7.15 a.m. 1.00-3.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

[illegible]

ARMY PROGRAMME [illegible]

[illegible]

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VOICE OF AMERICA [illegible]

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Anthony PERKINS — Fred ASTAIRE
[illegible]

EDEN
FARID EL-ATRASH
SHADIA [illegible]
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4, 7.20, 9.30
[illegible]

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The hilarious cast of "CARRY ON SERGEANT" in the even funnier British Comedy
CARRY ON NURSE
2.30, 7.15, 9.15

MIGDALOR 2nd Week
Francoise Arnoul
in
ASPHALTE
4, 7.20, 9.30

MOGRABI
Air-conditioned
TONY CURTIS
DEAN MARTIN
JANET LEIGH in
WHO WAS THAT LADY?
4 — 7.20 — 9.30
A Columbia Picture

OPHIR 4th Week
SARITA MONTIEL
CARMEN LA FILLE DE GRANADA
MAURICE RONET
JORGE MISTRAL
AMADEO NAZZARI
Eastman Color
4, 7.20, 9.30

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En Cas de Malheur
For adults only.

TAMAR
Evenings only
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Mats. 2nd Week
[illegible]
10, 12, 2, 4.
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May 31—June 2:
GIRLS OF PLEASURE ISLAND
Leo Genn, Don Taylor

RON Tel. 3184
Eddie Constantine in a thrill-packed film
THE TREASURE OF SAN TERESA
Adults only — Hebrew, French titles
Sunday Mat. 10.30.
Today at 3 p.m., Tues. and Thurs. at 10.45 a.m.
1,000,000 B.C. with Victor Mature
Special reductions for children

OR-GIL Tel. [illegible]
JOHN DEREK in
AN ANNAPOLIS STORY
with Diana Lynn, Kevin McCarthy
2 brothers in love with one girl as dangerous as a runaway jet.
Technicolor

ORION Tel. 2814
2nd Week
Cinemascope
A spellbinding tale of true adventure — An incredible saga behind the great sea-hunt.
Sink The Bismarck
Kenneth More Dana Wynter
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 4790
LEO TOLSTOY'S novel
Resurrection
(Eastmancolor)
Horst Buchholz, Myriam Bru
French Dialogue

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
Evenings only
Yul Brynner, Joanne Woodward in William Faulkner's bestseller
THE SOUND AND THE FURY
Cinemascope Technicolor

ZION HALL Tel. [illegible]
Anthony Quinn — Maureen O'Hara, Douglas Fairbanks Jr.
A gigantic spectacle of adventure amid the fury of the Orient
SINBAD THE SAILOR
Technicolor

TEL-OR Tel. 3670
THE PIRATE AND THE LADY
(IL CORSARO DELLA MEZZA LUNA)
John Derek, Gianna Maria Canale
Cinemascope-color-Forum Film
Also, today: The Marriage of Princess Margaret

Commencing Saturday, May 28, 1960

EDISON Tel. 4056
MARINA VLADY
PETER VAN EYCK
in
SOPHIE et le crime
Also today at 3
Daily at 3.30:
BAMBI
25 agorot for children

STUDIO Tel. [illegible]
Love in The Afternoon
Audrey Hepburn, Gary Cooper, Maurice Chevalier
Today at 3 p.m.:
SEPARATE TABLES

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, May 28, 1960.

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
The Seven Year Itch
with MARILYN MONROE, TOM EWELL
20th Century Fox film in Cinemascope and Colour.

ARMON Tel. 4848
2nd Week
Don't miss the year's most lavish technical spectacle — the Show of Shows!
NUITS d'EUROPE
(European Nights)
For adults only.

ATZMON Tel. [illegible]
(Air-conditioned)
SISSI
3rd Part
(Schicksalsjahre einer Kaiserin)
Eastmancolor
Romy Schneider, Karlheinz Boehm
No complimentary tickets

EN DOR Tel. [illegible]
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
WATUSI
George Montgomery, Taina Elg
Cinemascope Technicolor
Wed. & Thurs.
THE INVISIBLE BOY
Richard Eyer, Philip Abbot
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9.

GAL OR Tel. [illegible]
2nd Week
RAY MILLAND,
MAUREEN O'HARA in
LISBON
Mats.: FRENCH CAN-CAN
CASANOVA

MIRON Tel. [illegible]
(Air-conditioned)
The true life story of Diana Barrymore
TOO MUCH, TOO SOON
Dorothy Malone, Errol Flynn
A Warner Bros. production.
No complimentary tickets

MORIAH Tel. 81477
3rd Week
Brigitte Bardot, Jacques Charrier,
in the world-famous comedy
BABETTE GOES TO WAR
Cinemascope and Colour.
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9.

ORAH Tel. 4017
2nd Week
After the great success in Tel Aviv:
PAUL NEWMAN in
THE YOUNG PHILADELPHIANS
with Alexis Smith, Barbara Rush.
Owing to the length of film performances start at 4, 6.45 & 9.15 sharp.

ORION Tel. 4028
(Hall ventilated)
Israel Premiere
James Mason, Rod Steiger, Inger Stevens, in M.G.M.'s Masterpiece of excitement
CRY TERROR!

ORLY Tel. [illegible]
One minute to Carmelit terminus
Hilarious Comedy!
THE RELUCTANT DEBUTANTE
Rex Harrison, Kay Kendall
Cinemascope and Technicolor
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9.

PEER Tel. [illegible]
[illegible]
in the adventurous love story of an American G.I. Boy and a Geisha Girl
TOKYO AFTER DARK
A Paramount Picture

TAMAR Tel. [illegible]
2nd Week
FERIEN IN TIROL
with MICHAEL ANDE
[illegible]

MAY Tel. [illegible]
2nd Week
[illegible]
This Earth Is Mine
with Dorothy McGuire,
Technicolor-Cinemascope.

American Israeli Paper Mills Complete $12m. Expansion

Production has been boosted to 40,000 tons of book, bond, wrapping paper and newsprint as a result of installation of the second paper making machine. Both industrial plants are shown in lower scene. At top is a section of the wander floor of the pulp mill where raw materials are treated and refined. Centre scene shows the dry end of No. 2 Paper Machine.

Agricultural Residue Proves Reliable Base For Israel's 40,000 Ton Paper Production

By A Special Correspondent

AN outstanding example of cooperation between a paper plant's management, the agricultural community and scientific institutions has provided Israel with a new pulp mill and another basic industry.

When the American Israeli Paper Mills, founded at Hadera in 1951, decided that the only method of ensuring a plentiful and continuous supply of paper was to reduce the plant's dependence on imported raw materials, steps were taken to develop local materials that could be used by a projected pulp mill. The consulting engineering firm of Parsons and Whittemore (U.S.A.) was hired to make a survey of the raw materials available in Israel. This group was headed by Mr. W. Childester, who was on leave as Chief of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. Dr. Lionel Alfasa, Chief Chemist of AIPM, represented the company on the project. On the basis of their report a $80,000 research programme was undertaken by the company to determine the feasibility of using local raw materials.

The problem was to find materials with a high pulp yield, readily available and which could be collected economically. Extensive laboratory tests and pilot projects carried out by the Forest Products Laboratory showed straw and corn (maize) stalks to have a pulp yield of 40 to 45 per cent, which compares favourably with pulp yields from wood. Since corn is primarily grown irrigated and is not dependent on erratic winter rainfall, a reasonably stable supply makes it readily available. The final problem to be solved was to find an efficient method of handling the materials. Unless a low-cost method could be developed, the agricultural residue could not be used.

The handling problem reduced itself to the following major operations: harvesting, which includes cutting, baling and removal from the field; transportation from the field to the mill; storage, including unloading at the mill, stacking in ricks and covering the ricks; and unstacking and conveying the material to the mill. Any number of experiments were carried out in each of the four operations before the most effective process was selected.

The job of cutting the corn was assigned to a specially designed four-row, full-type forage chopper with a capacity of some six tons per hour. The chopper, powered by a 45-HP diesel wheel tractor, was built by the Tilat Iron Works of Israel in accordance with specifications laid down by the Mills. Two standard choppers were joined together to cut a swath of nearly four metres, each chopper rising or falling individually according to the contour of the field.

The baler which proved most satisfactory, for working with cornstalk, is built by J.A. Freeman of Portland, Oregon. It is a self-propelled, automatic, wire-tie baler that produces a "high density" bale whose average size is [illegible] cm, with an average weight of 80 kilograms. This bale is 25 per cent denser than bales produced by other balers tested in these trials. It requires only one operator and has an average capacity of five tons per hour for bales weighing 80 kg. Furthermore, this equipment can be used to bale straw as well as cornstalk.

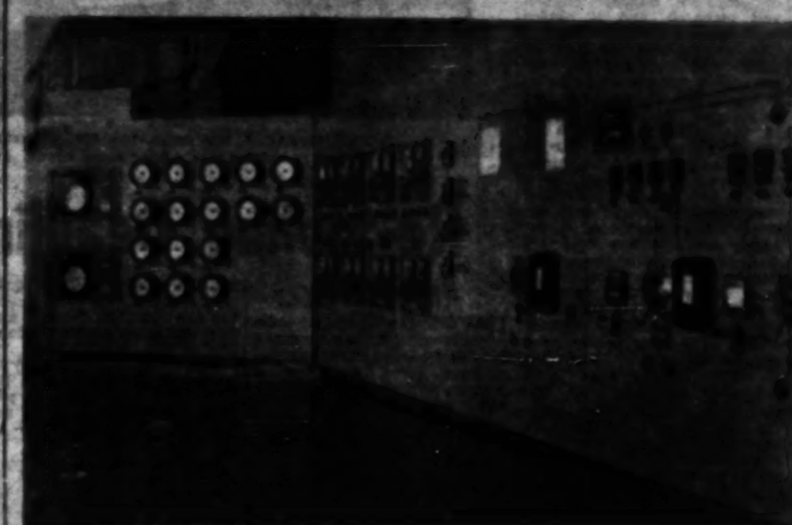
Established methods of removing baled straw and cornstalk from the field proved inadequate — too slow and too costly. An entirely new method had to be devised. A bale loader from the U.S. especially designed to handle high density bales, was imported. It is fully automatic, drawn by a 50-HP tractor, can be operated by one man who can handle 30 tons of bales per hour.

After a great deal of research with various methods of transportation, it was determined that the cheapest method was by truck.

At the Mills, which are expected to handle 45,000 tons of raw material a year, a crane and a number of special platforms have been constructed. The crane will unload the trucks and pile the bales in ricks at the rate of 20 tons per hour. During the peak period of June-November, more than 250 tons will be unloaded and stacked each day.

The ricks will be 60 metres long, 15 metres wide and nearly 10 metres high, with an inverted V top. The uppermost layer will consist of straw bales, which because of their high density, constitute the cheapest and most practical method of protecting the ricks from the rain.

The bales are removed from the ricks by the use of chutes, which deliver the bales to a series of flumes. These specially designed water troughs, in turn, carry the bales to a conveyor, which lifts them into the plant. The flumes were designed by the Technion at the request of AIPM. During the tests at the Institute it was determined that a maximum water discharge of 170 cubic feet per minute was necessary to convey the required amounts of material. The water will be primarily pulp mill effluent. This method involves a lower investment cost than any other type of conveyor with lower maintenance and operating costs.



Automation plays a role in paper production through this central panel controlling a battery of delicate electronic devices which guide every step of conversion of a bale of straw and corn stalk into paper.

Paper—A Fascination All Its Own

By Macabee Dean

STATIONERY — the actual paper and writing materials — has a fascination all its own to Mr. Heinz Freudenthal.

Owner of the Graphos Stationery shop in Jerusalem (in Rehov King David, corner Mamilla), he has more than 4,000 types of items for sale. They range in price from one agora for a single envelope to IL80.90 for a set of mechanical drawing instruments.

The price of paper ranges from a few pounds a ream — a ream is an old measurement which originally meant 480 sheets but today is often 500 — to IL3 for a single sheet of paper.

"This paper is used by artists for their sketches," he explains. "And I only sell it to persons who can appreciate it."

Since few import licences are issued for these expensive types of papers, Mr. Freudenthal is perfectly happy if the demand is not great. Some of his stocks of what he terms "luxury" papers — those which have special qualities of strength, colour or beauty — have been in his possession since he re-opened the shop after the War of Independence ended. He bought the shop 16 years ago.

At present Israel manufactures only "simple" papers, which are perfectly good for daily use but lack the qualities which a connoisseur seeks. Mr. Freudenthal is perfectly willing to show samples of Japanese hand-made paper which comes in a variety of pastel shades. When held up to the light, these papers are delicately veined. Used as a personal stationery, it is often monogrammed.

"The art of making paper by hand for the carriage trade has died out in Israel," he says. The last workshop making paper in Israel closed down several years ago. Small quantities of these exquisite papers reach Israel as gifts from friends and relatives abroad. Artists rely heavily on gifts of drawing papers, and other materials they need, from abroad.

If Israel fails to make luxury papers, its "ball-point pens, carbon paper, and coloured pencils are of the highest quality."

Born 51 years ago in Germany, Mr. Freudenthal came here in 1936. For several years he was a driver and he entered the stationery business by chance. One day a friend told him that he could obtain a large stock of paper at a low price. He bought it, cut it to various office sizes and sold it. Paper has been his "hobby" ever since.

He runs the shop without help. After years in the business, he has developed a series of mottos.

One is that the customer is not always right. More often than not, the "customer is wrong." However, it takes tact to tell him so and yet retain his good will.

Another motto Mr. Freudenthal inherited from his father is: "Customers forget high prices; they never forget good quality. Sell good quality and no one will argue over the prices."

Paper Mills Founder Finds 'Growth' The Key

JOSEPH Maser is at once very easy to write about, and very difficult.

Easy, because his family's and his own achievements on behalf of Israel put him among the most influential and effective of such men.

Difficult, because his reticence is in direct proportion to his importance.

You will not find his name in the 700-odd pages of the World Jewish Register.

But you will find the American Israeli Paper Mills at Hadera and — at the risk of embarrassing Mr. Maser — it must be said that he was principally instrumental in their formation.

"Don't write about me," is his most frequent sentence in conversation, "write about the paper mills." But it is impossible to write about the Mills without writing about Maser.

A craggy, relaxed man, his aim is not in the least to "help people." "We must help people to help themselves," he says. The key word to his activity in, and evaluation of, Israel is: Growth. "People here must make what the country needs; then they as individuals, and Israel as a nation, will be self-supporting."

When, less than ten years ago, a thin piece of paper was nearly as hard to find in Israel as a thick piece of steak, the Maser family was the natural source for the Government to approach. (Indeed, at critical moments the family has come to the state's aid with enormous and unqualified assistance.)

For Maser was born and bred not only in New York, but also in the paper business. His late father, Abraham Maser, was founder of the Hudson Pulp and Paper Corp., one of the most important companies in America's giant paper industry.

"Paper is the only business I know," says Mr. Maser. And he adds, "But don't talk about me. Talk about the Mill." To provide an alternative, he suggests, "Or talk about the Hebrew University." For in addition to his work with the Mills he is on the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University.

He is a business man's business man. That the stocks of AIPM were the first Israeli securities to be listed on the American Stock Exchange, N.Y., and to have been oversubscribed at the time of issue, is a measure of the respect with which he is held in American business and financial circles. He is also a

JOSEPH MASER

central figure in the UJA and the US Bond Drive.

As a business man, Mr. Maser claims that he views Israel as "just another country — like, say, Italy." But it is clear that his rewards from business activities here are hardly to be measured in purely financial terms.

Mr. Maser is, primarily, a shareholder in Israel's development.

When he speaks of changes in Israel — viewed during 20-odd trips during the past 11 years — the key word is again: Growth. The University? "Grown tremendously!" The paper mill? "Grown tremendously!" Things in general? "Phenomenal growth! And even the hotels are giving better service. They're serving more food." "And," he adds with a hearty laugh, "charging more money!" Looking out at the sunlit pool of the Accadia Hotel, he remarks, "Life is certainly getting more and more delightful here."

To the question of whether the American businessman faces nerve-racking headaches in Israel, Maser answers, "Don't forget, we have our headaches in America too. Here we have the same headaches — plus a few more. These have been due mainly here grumble, certainly. But to inexperience. The people I feel they're basically happy. They can say now, about the country, 'It's ours'."

What Mr. Maser is quietly contributing to Israel is the most valuable combination of all. Not merely money as a static gift, and not helpful suggestions with an encouraging smile. But vast experience plus vast resources.

HELGA DUDMAN

To American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.

Heartiest Congratulations

Upon Completion of Your Dramatic

Expansion Programme

Your Partners in Paper Making

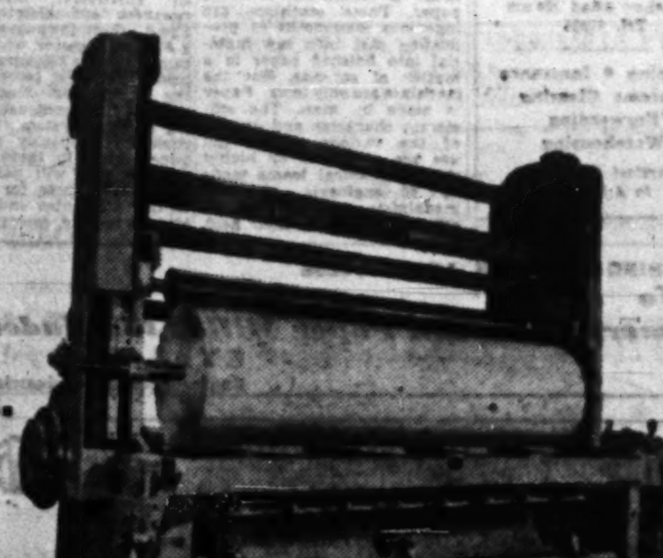
Beloit International Corporation C.A.

BELOIT ITALIA S.P.A.

To American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.

CONGRATULATIONS

on a sound investment



CAMERON 400
Mill Type Winder

Only a small part of the entire investment in the great American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd. is used to wind paper into rolls. By far the greater part of the investment (in plant buildings, equipment and raw materials) is already on the line when the wide, endless ribbon of paper is ready to be slit and wound into rolls that will feed the printing presses of Israel's leading newspapers.

With so much at stake, American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd. does not risk the possibility of imperfect rolls that would jeopardize time and cost at the newspaper printing plants. A completely integrated Cameron 400 slitting and winding system has been installed to assure continuous production of clean-cut, straight-sided rolls of uniform, controlled density, ideal for handling and shipping, and perfect for feeding to printing presses through faster, longer, trouble-free runs. This sound investment in Cameron roll production equipment is typical of most of the other leading paper mills of the world.

In addition to winders for paper and paperboard mills, Cameron is the world's leading manufacturer of slitters, roll winders and accessory roll controls for paper, film, foil, rubber and textile producers and converters, and for miscellaneous industries where precision-made rolls of various materials are used in daily production operations.

CAMERON MACHINE COMPANY, FRANKLIN ROAD, DOVER, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

Canada: Cameron Machine Co. of Canada, Ltd., 15 Holt St., Dunnville, Ontario.
France: Batignolles-Chatillon, 5 Rue De Monttessuy, Paris (7e) France.

CAMERON a team of specialists

Paper Use Seen Index To Standard of Living

By a Special Correspondent

THE paper you are now holding is made from waste straw and cornstalk. So, too, are the books you read, the hundreds of types of bags used to wrap everything from food to cement, the thousands of printed forms used in government and in business, school notebooks, writing and wrapping paper, and an endless number of items required in everyday living.

For the past few years, the country has been enjoying a plentiful supply of a basic commodity, which has come to be identified with a nation's standard of living. The black market in paper is an unhappy memory of the past, as are the chronic shortages of school copybooks and the rationing of newsprint to newspapers that were restricted in size and in the number of issues. Those were the years when every scrap of paper was imported from factories thousands of miles away, against payment of foreign currency which, like the paper itself, was in short supply.

Large Investment

The need for an adequate and regularized supply of paper in times of peace and emergency was recognized by the Government, which was joined by printers and publishers in search of a solution. Paper manufacturing is a relatively old process with very few secrets. But the Jewish people have not been closely involved in this field. Furthermore, the industry requires an especially large amount of investment capital. It was only natural, therefore, for the Government to turn to the Mazer family, principal stockholders of Hudson Pulp and Paper Corp. in the United States, with the request that they help establish the American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd. Other investors including the Palestine Economic Corp., individuals in South America, Australia and Europe and the publishing cooperative Hamel. Total assets amounted to $5m. Rated production was set at 12,000 tons of book, bond, kraft and sulphite papers and newsprint.

The public's response to the increased supply of paper was instantaneous. They liked the idea of having their loaf of bread wrapped in a clean bag rather than an old newspaper or not at all, as was the case not so many years ago. Modern sanitary practices demanded the broadest possible utilization of paper in the food and allied industries. The printing and publishing industries expanded their operations, while many industrial manufacturers found it more economically worthwhile to wrap their products in paper bags. And AIPM production kept space with the increasing demands. The national economy, meanwhile, was saving $1m. annually by reduced imports of paper.

Plant expansion became imperative. The aims were various: to increase overall paper production to 40,000 tons, to produce new grades, to reduce the import of foreign pulp used as the raw material in paper production, to improve quality control and research, and to obtain an independent power supply. The very substantial sum of $12m. was required for the expansion programme. As if to underline the good name established by the company in the mind and pocket of the investing public, both in Israel and abroad, the funds soon were forthcoming. As a result, the old paper machine was entirely rebuilt and expanded, an additional giant paper machine has been installed, an entire pulp mill has been constructed, modern electronic instrumentation has been installed to guarantee highest quality control and new power generators are being added. All of which means that as a result of the expansion, Israel now has a fully integrated pulp and paper mill, capable of taking a bale of straw and turning out finished products such as newsprint, assorted grades of paper for printing, or paper towels and napkins.

Successful Research

The story behind the successful research programme, permitting the Mills to utilize local straw and cornstalks, is a fascinating one. It represents a major industrial and scientific achievement. Experiments with the local waste materials were carried out in Israel and the United States in a combined effort to determine whether the materials could be exploited. What happens to these materials after they reach the pulp mill is the story of papermaking itself.

The straw and cornstalks are first shredded and disintegrated, then shipped by conveyor belt to vats where the mixture is chemically cooked under pressure. These various steps are designed to break down the raw materials into its many millions of individual small fibres. The mixture then is washed and cleaned by sending it through a series of refiners, washers and screens. Throughout the process, the mixture is tested by research chemists. Depending on the type and grade of paper to be produced, the mixture may or may not undergo a bleaching process, which determines its colour. The stage now is set for the actual production of paper.

From the pulp mill the bleached stock is mixed with water — the ratio runs about one per cent pulp to 99 per cent water — and poured into gigantic machines, where the fibres of the stock preparation are meshed together to make a continuous sheet of paper. These machines are ingenious mammoths of production that turn raw material into finished paper in a matter of seconds. But the machines are only tools. Paper is made by man. The efficiency, character and quality of the various papers you use are controlled by highly skilled technical teams made up of engineers, chemists, machinists and dozens of other specialists in their field.

Mill expansion has converted modest establishment of 1951, pictured left at opening ceremonies (above) and in general view (below), to massive complex of buildings and stockpiles shown in centre and upper right scene. At lower right is the massive dryer section of paper machine No. 1 through which the endless sheet of paper passes.

Re-tooling Deadlines and Production Schedules Posed Fine Dilemma

By Rex Dalny

PAPER, the Encyclopaedia informs us, was invented by the Chinese many centuries ago. Since then scraps of it have sent man to war, enabled poets to transform the world and scientists to march through outer space; paper has brought newspapers to fortunate humanity. Today some 14,000 different products are made from it. Mr. Hal B. Hayes, a Californian building contractor, recently told the "New Yorker" that he could re-house the whole world in ten years in homes made from paper impregnated with plastic. From the cradle to the grave, from birth certificates to the last sad record, our lives are recorded and dominated by paper, generally in quintuplicate.

Paper must be held in particular esteem by the People of the Book, the world's most printed best-seller. With these reflections in mind the Israeli (and the tourist) will glow with smug national enthusiasm as they plod proudly through the 27,000 square metres of built-up area of the American Israeli Paper Mills at Hadera.

Intriguing Problems

The entrance is through some modern, air-conditioned and extremely pleasant office buildings, past a large cafeteria and 15 huge ricks waiting to feed the new pulp mill. The entire plant has just been extended and altered to meet the new $12m. expansion programme. This posed some intriguing architectural problems for the architects, Messrs. Z. Weltsch and Partners; they found impressive solutions without interfering with the 24-hour-a-day schedule of the Mills. The roof was raised, the floor extended, reinforced concrete beams introduced and a high reaction tower added by some ingenious engineering sleight-of-hand.

The 15 ricks consist of straw and cornstalks. The straw is fed by flumes of running water under the ricks to coveyors which carry them to shredders, mechanical breakers and disintegrators. From there the pulp passes to a Fandia Digestor, which contains, we are informed with pride, the latest technique in the world for "continuous cooking" as contrasted with the despised system of "batch cooking" previously used by paper mills. In these digesters the pulp will pass on a serpentine course for twenty to thirty minutes under high steam-pressure, emerging thoroughly "cooked." Three great concrete towers that catch the eye are high density storage tanks each with a capacity of 150 tons.

The wod pulp presently imported from Finland and Italy — and the vegetable pulp that the Mill will itself manufacture in the future — are taken by conveyors to three mixers. These are huge cauldrons four to five metres deep in which water, pulp, alum, size and clay swirl around at high speed, giving an effect rather like Poe's maelstrom or the witches' cauldron, while the mixture beats against the sides and sometimes overflows on to the floor. Only five per cent of this mixture is pulp. Mixing is continuous and men cannot leave the floor for a meal during their eight-hour shifts; instead, food is brought to them from the cafeteria on trolleys and is eaten with one eye on the control panel which runs the operation.

From the pulpers the "mash" goes through a series of refiners. The ultimate characteristics of the paper are determined in the refiners: Kraft gets more of a "beating," for example, than newsprint. The firm has two machines, the one for heavier paper needing extra refiners and dryers.

The quality of the mixture is tested in various ways before it enters the headbox — by vibrator screens, rotating screws, centrifugal force. A foaming green liquid emerges which is still 99½ per cent water. This flows on to a moving sheet, the "Wet End" of the machine. At the other end emerges paper in wet form. First it goes to the rollers to be pressed and then on to the dryers.

Ceaseless Motion

The dryers alternate between two rows, an upper and a lower. The paper moves up and over and down, up and over and down, the machines humming in ceaseless action. At the other hand the paper comes out dry. It goes on to the Colandering Stacks which give it the gloss and smoothness that are needed to record our thoughts. For really beautiful thoughts there is a super-colandering process.

The paper is transferred in a continuous process on to a wide reel, whence it is rewound and cut to size. Human hands take over from the machines at last — throughout the entire process from pulp to paper there has been no manual labour other than turning a switch on the control panel. The paper is weighed and taken to the shipping department. Each bale is rapidly marked with its exact weight and type of paper and goes down an elevator for checking.

The checkers are all girls who have passed through a special course and seem to have become very expert indeed at riffling through the sheets in search of a wrinkle or a mark made by some absent-minded machine. They go through the bale by working on each of the four corners in turn, and are followed by an inspector who repeats the process: despite these precautions, a slip is added inviting complaints.

In a corner of the building people are preparing equipment for some new products — paper towels and table-napkins. Another corner is generously marked "Smoking Area"; nowhere else is a quick puff at a cigarette permitted.

An official explains that the choice of Hadera as the site for the mill was made because of the excellent water-supply. They have two wells of their own on the property and have also arranged with Mekorot to supply their new needs. The present staff of 250 workers will probably be doubled as a result of the expansion programme, while more than 200 casual workers are employed from time to time.

Linguistic Equation

The Mills have a fine modern cafetaria available to feed employees at low prices. One of the most interesting innovations for the staff is a course in English: after considerable debate it was decided that it was easier for local employees to learn English than for foreigners to learn Hebrew. The reasoning was that there is a great turnover in foreign personnel, technicians and technical books and equipment are all in English and most Israelis know English anyway.

A study group in session at the company's language class for operating personnel.

Crops, Building, Trade—Indebted to Paper

By Helga Dudman

A LOOK into 10 days in the life of Marketing Manager Earl Smith of the American Israeli Paper Mills shows some of the specific ways in which the Mills' productivity touches off a series of paper-chain-reactions, as it were, in the economy at large.

A basic purpose of the marketing function is to implement the expansion of the uses of paper, which usually leads to the establishment of further industrial facilities.

The keynote of the Mill is: growth. Thus, work is now going on to promote exports, to help in the development of new industries — with, naturally, particular emphasis on packaging — and to demonstrate willingness to assist manufacturers in new fields.

Here is how some of the items in this process look from across Mr. Smith's desk, in the form of calendar notes and plans.

"... Honeycomb Construction ... write to California ..."

● Honeycomb Construction is a new development in the building industry whereby thick "honeycomb" paper is used between two sheets of metal in place of concrete or wood, in construction work. The American behind this idea will visit Israel shortly to look into manufacturing possibilities here.

"... Discussed beverage containers with Turkish manufacturer ..."

● A visit from a Turkish businessman revealed that milk and even wine is now sold in mixed paper containers in Turkey. The visitor was interested in setting up a plant in Israel to make such containers, and wanted to know whether the required heavy paper, the raw material for this new industry, could be made by the Mill.

"... Trial order from England ... 30 gram manifold ..."

● As a result of the export campaign begun this April, small orders and inquiries have been coming in from Europe and Africa. An initial shipment has already been made to England; good prospects exist in Holland and Germany. The particular stock involved in this export programme is a lightweight printing and writing paper, in white and shades. Its manufacture is made possible by the brand-new machine which has just gone into operation, and which can produce 15,000 to 17,000 tons per year by a highly specialized process. One reason why Israel can compete in the export market with other suppliers is that this machine is a 1960 model while many other countries are still using machines which are 20- to 25-years old.

"Students' notebooks ... now standardized ..."

● Among the increasing demands for paper is that of students — and in Israel, more than 1 out of every 4 persons is enrolled in some sort of a classroom. This means an ever-growing need for textbooks and writing materials. And the greatest demand is yet to come, when the children of large-family recent immigrants begin to read and write as a result of their new educational opportunities. Just recently, the Government has established standards for the manufacture of notebooks, so that every student will know just exactly what he is getting for his money.

"Check on progress of $225,000 ..."

● This represents the first export order taken. Covering the new lightweight writing and printing paper, it originated in Turkey at the end of April, and will be shipped in June and July.

"Tomato wrapping ... visit Agricultural Export Company with Max ..."

● The Mill is an active partner in the Government's present plans to push forward the money-making operations of off-season agricultural exports. Proper packaging is recognized as a major element in the success of this plan. Recently, at the request of the Agricultural Export Company, the Mill agreed to re-schedule its production programme in order to provide a new type of wrapping paper for tomatoes at an earlier date than originally required. Such decisions are reached in consultation with Max Gross, the Mill's packaging expert who has years of experience in this field.

"Bibles, Made in Israel ..."

● Contact has been made in America concerning the distribution there of bibles printed on Israel paper. Up to now, bibles made here have used imported paper. But with the new machine now in operation, bible paper is on the list of future products.

"Diphenyl ... Citrus Marketing Board ..."

● The mill is working closely with scientists at the Weizmann Institute doing research on behalf of the Citrus Marketing Board. The problem here is not only to duplicate the citrus wrapping paper, "Diphenyl," which is now imported from the U.S. and Scandinavia. The mill is anxious to go beyond such mere duplication, and actually improve the paper, so that Israel's citrus exports will be in a stronger competitive position on the world market."

"Happy Birthday ..."

● Contact has been established with a large American greeting-card firm to investigate the possibility of exporting greeting-card paper to America. This is another example of the increasing list of specialty papers which the Mill hopes to add to its inventory. At present it produces 15 main categories of paper grades, with an additional 15 or so representing subdivisions.

"New avenues of commerce ..."

● The Mill is in communication with such potential customers as Burma, Thailand, and Ceylon, which are serious future markets for Israeli paper. Japan and Scandinavia are the main present suppliers, but work is going on with the Israeli economic consulates there, as well as with American missions in these areas, to investigate the ways in which Israel can begin to ship to these countries.

This arbitrary listing of areas of interest can necessarily give only a spotty picture of the developmental activities of the Mill. Principally, of course, the industry is concerned with filling Israel's domestic needs. Of these grades of paper which the Mill produces, it now meets 100 per cent of the country's requirements, and these constitute from 30 to 90 per cent of the total paper consumption. The Mill is expanding such consumption by introducing new consumer goods — toilet tissues, paper towels, paper napkins. Certain types of paper will, of course, never be produced locally — glassine paper, for instance, used by architects. There simply aren't enough architects in Israel to support local manufacture, and it is far too specialized a process to be economical here.

Paper today can be stretched further than rubber — in the sense that it is capable of more expansion in its uses for modern living. Furthermore, all paper is litmus paper, in that it is an index to a country's industrial development. The following figures show yearly paper consumption per capita in a few selected countries:

	Kilos
U.S.	147
Great Britain	55
France	25
Israel	23
Italy	23
Spain	10
Egypt	5
Turkey	2.4
Ghana	2.2
Liberia	2.2

A final set of statistics indicates that a nation's paper consumption may not be entirely unrelated to its ideological alignment:

Communist countries	4.26
All others	20.9

Put in other terms: the Freedom to Have Paper may be an important element in the "have-nots" of the world.

Haifa Marine Ltd.
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Heartiest Greetings to A.I.P.M.

WISHING STRENGTH AND SUCCESS
To
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd., Hadera
EYAL Ltd.
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OUR BEST WISHES !
Manufacturers and Suppliers of
Globe, Check and Gate Valves,
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To the Management and Staff of
THE AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS Ltd,
We extend our congratulations
on the opening of the new extension
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Israel Electro-Mechanical Industry Ltd.
Suppliers of the Electric Power Installations, including Transformers, Motor Control and Power Control Equipment

To the
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
Congratulations on the inauguration
of your expanded plant
May You Prosper in All Your Ventures
E. HERZ
REFRIGERATION & AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERING LTD.

As participants in the expansion of the plant,
we send our
Heartiest Greetings
to the
AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS Ltd.
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EXTEND THEIR BEST WISHES TO
AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.
ON THE OCCASION OF THE COMPLETION OF THE EXTENSION OF THE PLANT.

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIERS
ROPE and TWINES — PAINTS AND CHEMICALS
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To
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
May your expanded enterprise grow
from strength to strength.
ROICHMAN BROS., Hadera
Contractors for Earth Moving and Road Paving

Our Best Wishes
for the future development of
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
on the successful completion of their expansion programme.
Z. Weltsch & Partnership Ltd.
Architects and Engineers of the Expansion Programme

To the
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
Best Wishes
Lewison Company Ltd.

Israel Revisited: Hadera

Eucalyptus Plus Industry

By Philip Gillon

THE entrance to the old section of the town is along a wide boulevard. We pass a house bearing the proud sign "1890": this must be one of the oldest buildings in Hadera, since the town was founded in 1891. Everywhere there are great eucalyptus trees and young cypresses: we see huge stumps of trees that fought the good fight against malaria and have now been cut down to make room for impertinent saplings. Hadera and eucalyptus — the association is inevitable, although several generations of trees and men have fallen since the first immigrants battled against the dread marshes of Hadera.

No city has a name as rich in memories as this, which was called with good reason "Hadera," the Arab word for "green." Those swamps which claimed the lives of 210 out of 540 pioneers in 20 years, were green indeed. Walking through Hadera we cannot but remember the first legends of the rebuilding of the National Homeland which centred on Hadera. There was the young man who asked the old Arab: "Who lives in the valley?" and the old man answered, "Death!" But had no human beings ever lived there? No, always they had died or gone away; death ruled unconquerable.

Then there was the story of the young men striking against the use of Arab labour and demanding of Baron Rothschild the right to work and die in the marshes because they intended afterwards to live on the soil redeemed. The Baron had helped those early settlers from Vilna, Kovno and Riga immeasurably, but the toll of the anopheles mosquitoes and of Arab attacks had been tragically heavy.

Triangle's Urban Centre

Those stories and others are present in our thoughts but remote and alien from the view as we stroll through the shady streets. Handsome Arabs in flowing *keffiehs* walk along the sidewalk in animated handwaving conversation with a young Jewish farmer. An old Arab walks slowly along with his grandchild, clutching his hand while they peer at the goods displayed in the shops. At the corner of the two main streets, under the shade of one of the great eucalyptus trees, a peddler has hung carpets across the railings and has gone off to doze under the tree. Everywhere there are Arabs, for Hadera is one of the main urban centres of the Triangle.

The Mayor of Hadera is justly proud of the Garden of the Founders, a most attractive park laid out on 12 dunams of land that was once occupied by British Army hutments. Here the youth of Hadera lie on the grass or play in the shade and the sufferings of the early settlers acquire most poignant justification. Hadera clearly is not a town that forgets: at the far end of the town is a Cultural Centre which must be one of the most attractively designed in Israel. It is named "Yad L'Banim" after those who fell in Haganah and the War of Independence. One room, walled with glass, is a museum of weapons used by Haganah, and many a veteran will no doubt sigh wistfully as he looks at the Mills grenades and the revolvers that seemed such formidable but unobtainable armament only a generation ago. Across the wall is inscribed the bitterly apt quotation from Samuel: "There was neither sword nor spear found in the hand of any of the people. . ."

When the State of Israel was established there were 7,000 veterans in the town; today it has a population of 30,000, most of the additions being new immigrants from a motley collection of countries. The Municipal area is 50,000 dunams and stretches from the old town to the sea several kilometres away. Ten thousand people live in Givat Olga, a typical Government housing development built on the dunes on the ocean side of the magnificent new highway from Natanya to Hadera's industrial zone. Givat Olga is hardly aesthetic or laden with memories, apart from the fact that it is named after one of the founding mothers. Just below Givat Olga is the beach. Mayor Yitzhak Wideraker tells us that potentially Hadera has the finest natural beach in the country at a spot owned by an individual who somehow managed to buy it in the old days despite the general rule that beaches belong to the State. They are now trying to work out a development plan for this part of the sea-shore, while in the meantime they provide basic facilities at the Givat Olga beach.

Between Givat Olga and the city centre is one of the most distressing slums in Israel, known somewhat sardonically as "Agrobank." The remaining inhabitants of this suburb, 150 families, refuse to move into new premises available for them in the new housing projects where they must pay rent. Apart from Givat Olga there is another housing project on the other side of the city, to the east, known as Bet Eliezer, after Israel's first Minister of Finance. Here there are 4,000 citizens.

The troubles of the early days live only in memories and the Museum; today Hadera has become prosperous and her prospects are most imposing. All that water has become a great source of strength. There are 8,000 dunams of fertile orange groves in full production within the town's area; 1,000 dunams of other fruit trees; 1,000 dunams of fish-ponds (10 per cent of the total in the country); 8,000 dunams of potato fields; 2,000 dunams of ground-nuts; 2,000 dunams of eucalyptus forest.

The town is the half-way house between Tel Aviv and Haifa. It is the gateway to Afula, the Valley of Jezreel and eastern Galilee. It is well served by train, bus and "sherut" taxi in all directions.

But most striking of all is its industrial progress. The industrial zone is a couple of kilometres away from the city centre along the Haifa road, separated from it by a green belt of orange groves. The road goes over the railway at a point where there is a lovely view over a packing-house completely covered with purple bougainvillaea alongside the grove it serves.

The first factory on the road into the industrial zone is Mechanics, a spare parts plant formed by Americans with help from the Cooley Amendment Fund. Beyond it is the great tyre factory, Alliance, one of the most successful in Israel, at present employing some 400 men and due for further expansion in the near future. Then comes the American Israeli Paper Mills, another of Israel's proudest industrial ventures. Besides these there are several important canning plants, such as Pri-Ze and Pri-Talm, which altogether employ over 500 workers. Herouth Ltd., the engineering firm, manufactures its goods here. Hadera is in the happy position of having over 3,000 people fully employed in solidly established industries, all of which are expanding rapidly.

The Municipality is run by a coalition of Mapai, General Zionists, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda, with immigrant representatives of the "Oriental community" and "The Suburbs" generally endorsing the Coalition line. Herut and religious groups dominate the Opposition. The Mayor maintains that recent criticism by Ministry of the Interior officials of his Treasury Department was unjustified and that it was made in an unusually discourteous manner, the Press being advised of the criticisms before he knew of them, let alone his being invited to explain. He has invited the State Controller to make a special report on the position.

Industrial sector of Hadera lends new note to quiet, tree-shaded quality of town preserved today in Garden of Founders (inset). Photo by Gillon

Finished product in sheets and rolls ready for shipment.

Straw and cornstalks, raw material for the pulp mill, is lifted from specially designed ricks and dropped into flumes for delivery to plant. Israel Bond Photo by Iliani

Israel Wood For Paper

By M. Keller

TO the traditional purposes of afforestation in Israel — soil conservation, erosion control, landscape and the retention of humidity — a new important one can be added: the supply of raw material for the wood industry.

We import IL.[illegible]m. worth of wood, of which one-fifth is used for manufacturing paper and materials for the paper industry. Our consumption is high — from 13-15 kilogrammes of pulp per person. This is even higher than in such developed countries as France and Austria. How much of this can be provided by our forests?

Forestry planning distinguishes between conservative forests and productive forests. Of the 312,000 dunams of forests planted in Israel by the Government and the Jewish National Fund towards the end of 1959, exactly one-half were productive. This year our woods have yielded only 15,000 tons, since most of them are still very young, but on the basis of continuing planting at the rate of 35,000 dunams a year, we may estimate our annual wood production by 1970 at 80,000 to 85,000 tons, and by 1980 at 180,000 tons. This means something like 30,000-40,000 tons of material for the paper industry by 1970, and some 90,000 ten years later. This will be made up mainly of eucalyptus and partly of pine, leading to a substantial saving of foreign currency, quite apart from the employment created by the felling and processing of the wood.

It is all a matter of time. Meanwhile the Forestry Department of the Jewish National Fund is in constant touch with the Forest Research Institute at Ilanot, the American-Israeli Paper Mills in Hadera and the Institute for Fibres and Forest Products in Jerusalem.

U.S. Pumps Installed

PUMPS, manufactured by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, play a key role in the $12,000,000 expansion programme now nearing completion at the American Israeli Paper Mills, Ltd., here.

A total of 46 centrifugal pumps from Allis-Chalmers has been installed at the papermaking complex. They range in size from 4 by 3 inch units, which pump 150 gallons per minute, (under 75 feet of head) to 18 by 16 inch units which handle 7500/1500 gallons per minute (under 35 feet of head). Liquids handled by the pumps vary in consistency from 0.5 to 6 per cent.

High density storage tanks of the pulp mill.

Production to Meet Varied Needs

The following paper grades are now available at AIPM.

Wood Free — Manifold — 30 grams, available in white and several colours.

Bible paper — 40 grams, not very stiff, white or off-white colour, depending on demand.

Bank-post — 45 grams, white and coloured for letterpress printing and for printing of office forms where manifold cannot be used.

Writing, Printing and Duplicating — 50-80 grams.

Letter and Index papers, and Light Carton — 90-300 grams, white, but if demand warrants will produce coloured; various finishes will be available.

Middle Fine — middle fine printing, writing and duplicating paper of various weights and finishes are available.

Sulphite and Kraft — Machine Glazed, or MG, high finish on one side, rough on the other.

Machine Finished, or MF, same type of finish on both sides.

Other grades include newsprint, wood-free and middle fine super-calendered paper grades of several weights for fine screen printing. Many of these grades had to be imported until now.

RISING GRAPH

● The latest report of the Committee of Pulp and Paper of the European Organisation of Economic Co-operation (OE.E.C.) indicates that the consumption of paper and cardboard in countries members of the organisation increased by 65% between 1950 and 1958. World paper and cardboard consumption, for its part, more than doubled in the last 20 years. It passed in effect from 29 million tons in 1938 to 62 million tons in 1958.

● Egypt is contemplating using papyrus again, which played so great a role under the Pharoahs 5,000 years ago. This plant is also very widespread in the Sudan.

JOURNALISM ON A GRAND SCALE

● According to "Statistiques sur les journaux et autres périodiques" published by UNESCO (Cf. "Bulletin" No. 42, p. 30), there are in the world some 30,000 publications (8,000 daily newspapers, 22,000 periodicals). The global circulation is estimated at 250,000,000 copies for the dailies, or 92 copies per 1,000 inhabitants, and 200,000,000 for the periodicals, or 72 copies per 1,000 inhabitants. A third of the publications, dailies or not, appear in Europe (including the USSR), a third in North America, and a third in the rest of the world.

● In Italy, the price of newspapers will be increased by 33.3 per cent as soon as the inter-ministerial commission on prices has given its consent. This increase will enable publishers to meet the increase in cost of production that notably the signature of the new labour contracts with printing workers has entailed. This measure will raise the price of dailies from 30 to 40 lire.

Congratulations to Joseph Mazer
History is being written by and on your paper.
Mazal Tov
Irving Norry

THE UNION OF WATER ENGINEERS
34 Rehov Yavneh, Tel Aviv, Tel. 63192.
We salute the Paper Mills' pioneering initiative in the expansion of the paper industry and the inauguration of the pulp mill.

TO THE Hadera Paper Mills
MAY YOUR FUTURE BE CROWNED WITH SUCCESS!
A. Kleinhaendler
HADERA
Agent of HAOGEN

CONGRATULATIONS to the MANAGEMENT of the American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd. on the expansion of the plant.
S. SCHWEITZER
HADERA
Supplier of Electrical Goods and Contractor of Electrical Works

Greetings
FROM
ACEC Electric Corporation
Electric Motors and Industrial Electric Equipment of all types.
40 East 49 Street
New York 17, N.Y.
U.S.A.

My best wishes to
AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.
ON THE OCCASION OF THE COMPLETION OF THE EXTENSION OF THE PLANT.
Aaron Rosenfeld

YACUBOVITZ GLAS
Tools and Technical Equipment
12 Rehov Hagdud Ha'Ivri, Tel Aviv
OUR BEST WISHES TO THE
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd., Hadera
ON THE EXPANSION OF YOUR ENTERPRISE.

TO THE
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
BEST WISHES ON THE ENLARGEMENT OF THEIR PLANT
MULLER JOS. A. & M., ENGINEERS
(Representations & Import) Ltd.
Haifa

דלק DELEK
TO THE AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.
BEST WISHES
on the expansion of their plant and the opening of the Cellulose Works
"DELEK" THE ISRAEL FUEL CORPORATION LTD.

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General Agents —
Thoemotors Pitchfork Handles
SENDS BEST WISHES TO THE
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
on the occasion of the Mills' expansion and the opening of the celluloid mill.

Best Wishes to the
AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.
on the enlargement of their enterprise.
I. DAR
Steel Furniture for Offices
59 Jaffa Rd., Haifa.

To the
AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.
HADERA
BEST WISHES
on the occasion of the completion of the extension of your plant
BANIT LTD.
ENGINEERS & BUILDING CONTRACTORS
Tel Aviv — Haifa
MAIN CONTRACTOR

To the AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.
on the inauguration of the ENLARGED PLANT AND THE GLUCOSE DEPARTMENT our sincerest congratulations
TELCO (Telephone-Collaron) Ltd.
Suppliers of Telephone and Signal Apparatuses
Tel Aviv-Jaffa, P.O.B. 8678, Tel. 81608/81609

HADERA
SALUTES
the Management and Staff of the
AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS
on their great contribution to the expansion of Hadera's industry.
YITZHAK VIDERKER
Mayor

Electrical Engineering Group Ltd.
11 Sderot Yerushalayim, Yafo.
SEND GREETINGS TO THE MANAGEMENT, ENGINEERS AND STAFF OF THE
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
HADERA
on the commencement of production of the expanded plant.

Best Wishes To the
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
from
Sonol
SONOL ISRAEL LTD. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

— SALUTING —
AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.
AND THEIR
PROGRESSIVE EXPANSION PROGRAMME
JAMAR-OLMEN COMPANY
ENGINEERS MANUFACTURERS
PAPER MACHINEHOODS — CONTROLLED AIR SYSTEMS
MELROSE PARK ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

American Israeli Paper Mills LTD.
We congratulate our friends on the opening of their factory extension.
May KAMYR Bleaching Machinery humbly contribute to the success of the New Enterprise.
A/S MYRENS VERKSTED
OSLO - NORWAY

AN ALLIS-CHALMERS SALUTE TO THE MILLS

Allis-Chalmers International joins the many friends of the American Israeli Paper Mills in extending congratulations on its substantial expansion programme, and best wishes for a continuing, prosperous future.

We supplied more than forty pumps in this operation, most of them specially designed paper stock pumps. Other machinery supplied by Allis-Chalmers for the pulp and paper industry include stationary and cantilever fourdriniers, air-loaded head boxes, stainless steel suction boxes, dryers, washers, roll headers, table rolls, blow rolls and drivers.

We cherish highly our association with this fine enterprise.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
INTERNATIONAL
Milwaukee 1, U.S.A.

Less than ten years ago a piece of paper was hard to come by in Israel. Every scrap had to be brought in from manufacturers thousands of miles away. And since paper could only be bought with foreign currency, which we could ill afford, there was a chronic paper shortage. Newspapers were restricted in size and number of issues and essential items such as notebooks, writing and wrapping papers, either were rationed or non-existent.

The Israel Government, joined by printers and publishers, decided to do something about the shortage. They felt that a paper mill was a primary economic necessity for the well-being of the country. They realized that the consumption of paper is one of the indicators of a country's general standard of living. Furthermore, a paper mill would give the country a new basic industry, one that would provide permanent employment for hundreds.

It was only natural for the Government to turn to the Mazer Family, principal stockholders of Hudson Pulp and Paper Corp. in the United States with the request that they help to establish American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd. Other investors included the Palestine Economic Corp., individuals in South America, Australia and Europe, and the Israel publishing cooperative, Hamol. Total assets amounted to $5,000,000. Rated production was set at 12,000 tons of book, bond, kraft and sulphite papers and newsprint.

Through the years, AIPM production and sales climbed — 13,000 . . . 15,000 . . . 19,000 tons annually. The Israel economy saved $1,000,000 per year by reducing its paper imports. The country's steadily improving standard of living required additional supplies of paper. And just as they had demonstrated their vision and confidence by first establishing the Mills, the Company's investors and management launched a $12,000,000 expansion programme.

Today, the programme is completed. Assets now total $20,000,000. Production has more than doubled, reaching over 40,000 tons annually with the introduction of a new paper machine and the rebuilding of the existing one; the country's first pulp mill, which utilizes agricultural waste materials — straw and corn-stalk — has been built, new paper grades, including Bible paper, fruit wrap and tissue papers, and various lightweight printing and writing papers, have been introduced. The Israel economy will save $4,000,000 each year, while more than 450 persons earn their livelihood in a firmly established basic industry.

Our growth continues. As Israel moves closer to economic self-sufficiency, the paper needs of its growing industries and population are increasing. And the American-Israeli Paper Mills intend to match that growth. Our investors and management would not have it any other way.

AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.

Asher Feuchtwanger LTD.
Electrical Contractors and staff
SEND GREETINGS TO THE MANAGEMENT, ENGINEERS AND STAFF OF THE
AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.
HADERA
ON THE COMMENCEMENT OF PRODUCTION IN THE EXPANDED PLANT.
Tel Aviv: 38 Rehov Pinsker.

Best Wishes
TO THE
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
on the extension of their enterprise.
Vulcan Foundries Ltd.
HAIFA

American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
another
Israel Bond aided project
מפעלי גיוס והנאמנות הישראלית
State of Israel Bonds
Developing Israel's Economy!

TO THE AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.
Best wishes on the commencement of operations of your newly expanded plant
TASBIN
CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD. HAIFA

To the
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
All good wishes on the realization of their Expansion Programme
YALE
INDUSTRIAL LIFT TRUCKS
TRACTOR SHOVELS · HOISTS
YALE & TOWNE
Automotive Equipment Ltd.

ELECTRA
★ REFRIGERATION
★ AIRCONDITIONING
★ LIFTS
★ AGENTS OF WESTINGHOUSE IN ISRAEL.
OUR BEST WISHES TO
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
HADERA
ON THE EXPANSION OF THEIR MILLS.

GALA
Gambash & Alalouf
37 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv
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TYPEWRITERS
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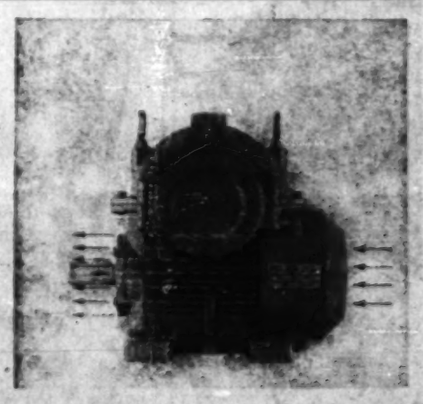
Chief Agency of CARDEX
heartiest wishes to A.I.P.M.



GREENSPOON ENGINEERING WORKS Ltd.
HAIFA BAY
Chief suppliers of conveyors, mixers and motor-reducers for paper mills.
GREETINGS TO THE
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
ON THE EXPANSION OF THEIR ENTERPRISE.

Congratulations to the
American Israeli Paper Mills
on the extension of their plant
Alliance
TIRE & RUBBER Co. LTD. HADERA

We Extend Our Greetings
to the
AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.
ON THE OCCASION OF THE EXTENSION OF THEIR PLANT
AYALON & ETZIONI LTD.
HAIFA — TEL AVIV
Suppliers of Water Purification Equipment and Chemicals
THE COMPOUNDED PLANT OF A.I.P.M. DESIGNED, SUPPLIED AND ERECTED BY AYALON & ETZIONI LTD. CONSISTS OF PRECIPITATION UNIT, PRESSURE FILTERS, DEMINERALIZING UNITS, SILICA REMOVAL UNIT AND DEAERATOR FOR THE FEED WATER TREATMENT OF BOILERS OF 750 lbs./sq. in. PRESSURE AND 100 TONS/HOUR PRESSURE.

We are proud to have taken part in the expansion of
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
J. GOLDBERGER
Industrial Zone, Hadera Tel. 2788
Machine Shop ★ Iron Construction ★ Plumbing
Pipe-fitting for Water and Steam.

MIRA
TRADING CO. LTD.
as the oldest and one of the main pulp suppliers to
The American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
wish them every success in all their new ventures.

TO THE
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
HEARTIEST GOOD WISHES on the expansion of your enterprise.
DWADAN Ltd.
ENGINEERING WORKS
P.O.B. 4821, Tel Aviv.

Congratulations to
AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.
upon the completion of another significant step in their evergrowing expansion programme.
WE are proud that Stebbins corrosion-resistant linings and tile tanks have been chosen to help guard the high quality of the products of these great mills.
Stebbins Engineering and Manufacturing Company
Watervliet, New York, U.S.A.

Aktiebolaget Transmarin, Helsingborg,
extend their best wishes to
AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.
on the occasion of the completion of the extension of the plant.

We congratulate
American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
on their new expansion to which we have contributed by the construction of a
25-TON OVERHEAD CRANE.
Engineering & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
B. GOUSSINSKY

Autopaz Ltd.
Haifa
Merkaz Habragim
Haifa
To the American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.
Our Congratulations upon the completion of your expansion programme.
May your enterprise progress from strength to strength.

JOSEPH PFRAFF
38 Rehov Tchernichovski, Haifa
CONTRACTOR FOR ALL KINDS OF FURNACES, STEAM BOILERS, KILNS AND INSULATION WORKS.
salutes
Mr. R. W. ZION, Manager of the AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD. and ITS STAFF
on the inauguration of the expanded plant of
The American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd., Hadera

Our Best Wishes
TO THE
AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.
on the completion of their expansion programme.
May continued prosperity be yours!
"HUR" SAFETY MATCH CO.

Our Best Wishes to the
American Israeli Paper Mills
on the occasion of the completion of their expansion programme.
TOREN
Metal Engineering Enterprises
Suppliers of H.R. Rotary Steam Boilers and Automatic Valves

ISRAEL'S WEEK

Search Ends

FEW moments in the history of the Knesset have been so dramatic as four o'clock on May 23, 1960, when Prime Minister Ben-Gurion stepped up to the rostrum and announced: "A short time ago one of the greatest of Nazi war criminals, Adolf Eichmann, who was responsible together with the Nazi leaders for what they called the final solution of the Jewish question, i.e. the extermination of 6 million Jews of Europe, was found by the Israel Security Services. Adolf Eichmann is already under arrest in Israel and will shortly be put on trial under the Law of the Trial of Nazis and their Collaborators."

The Knesset remained in stunned silence for almost a minute before it broke out in applause. Hardly had Mr. Ben-Gurion completed his announcement when the news spread like wildfire all over the country and into the capitals of the world.

For the Jewish people there was hardly another man besides Hitler who personified the inhuman Nazi enterprise of the systematic extermination of the Jewish people to the extent Adolf Eichmann did.

While a few may have thought he should have been executed on the spot, for the majority of the Jewish people there was a deep satisfaction — transcending a mere desire for revenge — in perceiving again as if a glimpse of faith: the man who had been the top Nazi "expert" on the "final solution of the Jewish question" would now be tried by due process of law, by the Courts of the Jewish State.

The trial, which will probably take place in Jerusalem within a few months, is likely to be a traumatic experience for tens of thousands of Israelis whose closest relatives were murdered by Eichmann's command and who themselves went through the "inferno of Nazi concentration camps. It may even be that such an experience will prove an important factor in fully restoring the emotional balance of past victims: "justice is done" will have a very real meaning for those who have waited and hoped for it for 15 years.

Adolf Eichmann, born in Westphalia, (and not in the Germany Colony of Sarona in Palestine, as some rumours had it) was brought up in Austria. From his early youth he was an active if unimportant member of the Nazi party. After the abortive 1934 Nazi putsch in Austria he was transferred to the Berlin Headquarters of the Intelligence Service of the Nazi Party where his career as a "specialist" began. He was attached to the Middle East Department, and when later the Intelligence Service was re-organized by Himmler into the notorious S.D. (Sicherheitsdienst), a special department for Jewish affairs was created and Eichmann appointed to head it. The staff of this section studied the Jewish question "scientifically;" its members were instructed in Jewish history, Hebrew, Yiddish, Zionism, etc. From here stems the rumour, encouraged by Eichmann himself during the war, that he spoke fluent Hebrew and Yiddish. As a matter of fact he did speak a little Yiddish, but knew only a few carefully studied phrases in Hebrew with which he tried to "amaze" his Jewish victims in "conversations."

מדינת ישראל
الدولة الإسرائيلية
פקודת מאסר עד העמדה לדין
הנתבע
אדולף אייכמן
בית המשפט
לכבוד פקד בית הסוהר
מוסרים אנו לך
השם אדולף אייכמן
מספר המשפט
תאריך המאסר
האשמה
1960 ניתן בחתימת ידי ביום

Photostat of warrant for Eichmann's arrest on the charge of killing members of the Jewish National Group under paragraphs 1 and 2 of the "Crime of Genocide (Prevention and Punishment) Law 5710-1950."

Photo by Pinn

Visit to Palestine

Eichmann visited Palestine in 1937 for a brief period and then moved on to Egypt. During his Middle East trip he made the acquaintance of the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini. When the Mufti joined Hitler in Berlin in 1942, Eichmann was again introduced to him as "the man who knew how to solve the Jewish problem." From that time on until Germany's defeat, the Mufti was closely associated with Eichmann.

Eichmann was a specialist in "organizing" Jewish communities in preparation for their annihilation, and in arranging mass deportations to the extermination camps. He was given his first major chance after the annexation of Austria to Germany in the spring of 1938, when the Gestapo was for the first time entrusted with the control of the entire Jewish community. Unlike other Nazi leaders, Eichmann did not care for high rank or fame: he directed the deportation of Austria's Jews (which later became a pattern for the deportation of Jews from Germany and the "Protectorate" of Bohemia and Moravia) from a small office at Gestapo headquarters, and the official boss remained Reinhardt Heydrich, who was assassinated near Lidice.

Whenever the time seemed ripe for the deportation of the Jewish population from a Nazi-occupied area, Eichmann, like the shadow of doom, appeared on the scene to make careful preparations ensuring smooth deportation. He reached the climax of his career in the summer of 1944, when in a few weeks he organized the deportation to Germany and Poland of nearly half a million Hungarian Jews. "We accepted the obligation toward the Hungarians that not a single deported Jew would return alive," he was quoted at the Nuremberg trial as having declared in June, 1944. By that time the Nazi empire was collapsing but Eichmann made every effort to achieve the goal he so often boasted of: to deliver five million Jews to the gas chambers.

Dark Period

The trial of Eichmann in Israel will throw new light on various aspects of the darkest period in the history of the Jewish people. It will illuminate the role of the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem (whom the British never troubled after the war although he was a war criminal) and possibly of other Arab leaders in the effort to exterminate Europe's Jewry. It will probably again revive some of the recriminations and accusations that arose several years ago during the Greenwald-Kastner trials. These started when Dr. Kastner, a former official of the Jewish community of Cluj in Transylvania, sued Mr. Malkiel Greenwald for libel since the latter claimed that Kastner had collaborated with the Nazis in delivering Hungary's Jews to the death camps. Kastner, who was later murdered by a member of a terrorist group, dealt with Eichman in his efforts to secure the release of some of the Hungarian Jews. Eichmann offered the lives of a million Jews for one thousand tons of coffee or tea and ten thousand trucks.

It was later charged that the Nazis agreed to this in the hope of thereby depriving Hungarian Jewry of its leadership and thus preventing any resistance.

Eichmann prepared his escape from Germany well in advance. He himself saw to the spreading of rumours regarding his suicide, but actually equipped himself with a set of false documents which presumably enabled him to move from one country to another under assumed names. When he was captured by members of the Israel Secret Service, he was still using documents forged more than 15 years ago in the Gestapo laboratories in Berlin. The search for Eichmann—and rumours about his whereabouts — began shortly after the war. In 1949 it was reported that he was hiding in Austria. In 1948 there was a question in the British Parliament regarding reports that Eichmann was training Arab forces in Palestine. In 1952 German papers reported that he was among the Nazi mass murderers serving in the Egyptian Army as advisers.

The rumours appeared again in 1956 and the Haifa Documentation Centre sought a sponsor who would offer a prize for the capture of the Nazi criminal. At that time the information was that Eichmann might be hiding with other Nazis in a South American country. The Centre's head, a former concentration camp inmate, Tuvia Friedman, had made it his life's ambition to discover and capture Eichmann.

The trail seemed to get hot again in October last year when the report reached Haifa that Eichmann had taken a job in the Persian Gulf Sheikhdom of Kuwait. This however, was denied by British authorities there. It seems that by October 1959 the Israel Security Service was already on the Nazi criminal's real trail: Foreign Minister Golda Meir and Police Minister Bechor Shitrit already reported to the Cabinet on "steps that have so far been taken."

The intimation that the Government had something positive in its hands came in January when Knesset Member Perets Bernstein submitted a parliamentary question to the Prime Minister, asking how the hunt for Eichmann was progressing. Instead of a formal reply from the floor, Mr. Bernstein received a letter from Mr. Ben-Gurion's office advising him to contact the Chief of the Security Service to receive the information. A public answer at that time might have warned Eichmann to be on his guard. Four months later the operation was complete.

Proud Moment

ALL over Israel people were stunned and electrified by the news of Eichmann's arrest; Jews throughout the world rejoiced at the fact that the sovereign State of Israel had at long last stretched its strong and far-reaching arm of justice to bring one of the most notorious Nazi war criminals to trial and just retribution. Secret service experts from many nations termed the Eichmann capture as one of the most daring and unprecedented intelligence operations on record, — but the real heroes of the day, the men of the Israel Security Services, known as the Shin Beth, who risked their lives and did the job, remained behind the scenes and could not join in the gratifying excitement.

Still, the official announcement of the successful conclusion of "Operation Eichmann" presented one of the rare occasions on which the Israel Security Services could at least be formally credited with the carrying out of a highly important mission.

This time the doubts and uncertainties inevitable in the mind of the public where an undercover organization is concerned were replaced by expressions of pride and deep satisfaction.

The real and full story of "Operation Eichmann" will probably never be told and its file will add another chapter in the closed annals of Israel, but from the little information available one can assume certain important data which may shed light on the great difficulties that faced the men assigned the task of discovering one of the last surviving major Nazi war criminals.

Some of the world's most experienced intelligence services had given up looking for Eichmann; and Eichmann knew it and had begun to live a normal life.

Israel's Security Services, without much concrete information to go on, decided to make one concerted effort to find him after all. The decision was taken last autumn.

The only known fact was that Eichmann's brothers lived in Linz and persistently claimed that Adolf had been dead for years, although the Bonn authorities let it be known that he was very much alive, hiding in Kuwait. These reports contributed to Eichmann's self-assurance. Also filed for reference was the fact that many Nazis had escaped to Latin America, and that Eichmann was considered too clever to have joined his former companions. Then followed months of wearying search for clues. When a likely suspect was finally tracked down there remained the question of identification, for since the fall of the Reich, Eichmann had not only taken a new home and built up a new personality, but had destroyed all recent photographs. Weeks of wearying observation followed, to verify his every move and to establish his habits. When this had been done, the final order was issued: take Eichmann alive, and bring him to Israel.

One evening this month, uninvited visitors put an end to Eichmann's 15 years of freedom. Only a final check of his identity was needed, and the notorious S.S. tattooed under his right arm as well as some other identification marks found in his old Gestapo record, left no doubt about it. He did not deny his identity, and even said he knew the Jews would get him in the end.

He did not, however, admit his guilt: "I am not responsible for the acts attributed to me and I shall prove it at a proper time," said the notorious mass murderer.

Upward Spiral

THE flare-up last week between the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Bank of Israel again highlighted some of the basic problems of the nation's economic development. During the period from January to May 12 the means of payment increased by 12.6 per cent, rising from IL.723.9m. to IL.817.5m., and the Bank warned that steps should be taken to curb the growing inflationary pressures on the economy. (During the corresponding period for the previous year the means of payment had risen by 10.6 per cent from IL.659m. to IL.730.1m.)

The Minister of Commerce and Industry countered that the position was not as serious as the Bank figures implied, and even gave other figures that showed a much smaller rise in the means of payment this year as compared with last. The bank insisted that its figures were the correct ones.

The basic issue between the Bank of Israel and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was whether economic development projects, which are difficult to advance without adequate credits and consequent inflationary pressures, should be geared to the requirements of economic stability, which is threatened by a precipitous rise in the means of payment. Though Mr. Sapir's concern with the practical problems of increasing production and exports even at the risk of some inflation was understood, nevertheless the Bank of Israel's note of caution not only was in place but actually fulfilled one of the Bank's important functions as the watchdog over the economy.

Also from another direction came warnings last week that inflationary clouds might be gathering. Addressing the Economic Advisory Council attached to the Prime Minister's Office, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, pointed out that there were some serious gaps on the revenue side of the ordinary and development budgets.

Expenditures for irrigation, immigrant housing construction, port expansion and defence would require some IL.50-60m. more than was provided from anticipated revenue. No one suggested that these expenditures be reduced and the Minister of Finance made it clear that resort to the printing presses would not be considered. The money, he said, would have to be found from increased savings, honest tax returns and the quicker repayment of debts owed to the Treasury by private citizens.

The Bank of Israel likewise stressed the need for increased savings and pointed out that the expansion of credit must be correlated with rising productivity which was one of the effective means of keeping inflationary pressures in check.

In the meantime there was a substantial drop in the prices of certain basic food commodities such as eggs, rice and meat, generally interpreted as an attempt on the part of the Government to keep the Cost-of-Living Index from rising any further. At the end of April the Index stood at 101. Should it rise to 103 by the end of June, all wage earners will be due for an increase in their cost-of-living allowance. Though the inflationary character of such wage increases was clear to everyone, there were some threatening rumblings from the labour sector which warned the Government against manipulating the Index in order to forestall the prospect of having to pay wage increases.

Scaffolding

YESTERDAY Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the President of the Jewish Agency Executive, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, met again to discuss relations between the State of Israel and the World Zionist Organization. They headed the respective delegations of the State and the Agency to the "coordination body" which has been set up with the sole purpose of streamlining Government and Agency work on matters of immigration and absorption. The body came into being on July 26, 1954, after the Knesset granted the Jewish Agency a charter to conduct certain activities in Israel with a view to facilitating the life of immigrants. The body was to meet at least once a month, but it seldom adhered to the schedule. While each side intimated that the other had attempted to sabotage the committee's activities, no concrete examples of such attempts were ever produced.

Both Mr. Ben-Gurion and Dr. Goldmann maintain that they have no personal quarrel with one another. If they have made mutually disparaging remarks, it was because they really meant that the other party was interfering with the smoothness of absorption. Most probably, the real handicap is that Mr. Ben-Gurion and Dr. Goldmann do not see eye to eye on the role and function of the Jewish Agency. Indeed, Mr. Ben-Gurion made it clearer than ever last week that he thought the Agency's part in Zionism was finished. "You dismantle the scaffolding when the house is built," Mr. Ben-Gurion told the Mapai Central Committee. He said, however, that he was expressing his private opinion and that he would abide by any official party policy that his colleagues would see fit to develop.

The whole issue of relations between the Zionist Movement and the State of Israel is to be tackled by the next World Zionist Congress, in December.

Mr. Ben-Gurion suggests the Zionist Movement be replaced by a loosely organized body of all Jews in the Diaspora who love and want to help Israel. Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., claims that the Zionist Organization is precisely such an organization.

Mr. Ben-Gurion argues steadfastly that a Zionist is a Jew who seeks to live in Israel, or has done so. Mr. Meir Argov, Secretary-General of the Ihud Poalei-Zion, the Mapai-affiliated party which is represented at the Zionist Congress, says the statement, if pushed to its extreme logical meaning, would qualify as a Zionist Rabbi Amram Blau, the ultra-orthodox fighter of Meah She'arim in Jerusalem, whose opposition to the State of Israel has become proverbial. Mr. Ben-Gurion remarked that the argument would not exist if the bulk of the Jewish people lived in Israel even if they accepted Rabbi Blau's views. "I am firmly convinced that the only real means to safeguard the Jewish people from extinction is to have them settled in a strong Jewish State," Mr. Ben-Gurion says.

MIDDLE EAST SCENE

PALACE REVOLUTION

By [illegible]

PANDIT Nehru's protracted stay in the United Arab Republic during the past two weeks has given President Nasser the rare opportunity of masquerading as the second pillar of the so-called Neutralist Camp and a leading spokesman of the Afro-Asian world at this difficult phase of history. His coming visit to Yugoslavia may well result in an impressive demonstration of solidarity by the leaders of the "Third Force."

Nasser's Jordanian namesake, Hussein's Foreign Minister, Musa Nasser, has condemned Mr. Khrushchev's conduct in Paris last week on the ground that it was "similar to the behaviour of Shylock" — thus expressing his sympathy to the West and revealing an unexpected knowledge of English literature.

Anti-Israel fervour of a far less subtle kind will be demonstrated in Tripoli, Libya, next month when the "Israel Boycott Conference" will tackle an agenda of 30 items under four main headings, including the blacklisting of more firms guilty of dealing with Israel. At the other end of the intellectual scale, the Beirut daily "El-Hayat," serializing Isaac Don Levin's remarkable study of Trotsky's killer, *The Mind of an Assassin*, was afraid of revealing the author's identity and decided to credit authorship to "Ernest Laven."

Kingly Coup

But the real news this week came from the Maghreb, the Far West of the Arab world. King Mohammed of Morocco, in collaboration with his son Moulay el-Hassan, and a group of conservative politicians of the Istiklal (Independence) Party, has executed what must be one of the neatest, smoothest palace coups to take place in the Arab world in recent years. On Monday night, less than a week after the resignation of Abdullah Ibrahim's cabinet, the King announced that, since it was "difficult to form a Government," he had decided to assume the powers of government himself.

King Mohammed's move has resolved a crisis that beset the country for close on two years. The fact that he has simultaneously announced the appointment of Crown Prince Moulay el-Hassan as Deputy Premier indicates that the coup was actually engineered by the Crown Prince, who holds the rare position of commander of police and security forces, and who was for long known to harbour plans for taking over the administration from a Government headed by the left-wing Ibrahim.

"Popular Monarch"

In order to understand what is happening in Morocco today, one must go back to the days of November, 1955, when Mohammed V returned to Rabat from exile amid scenes of great popular enthusiasm to mark the end of French rule in the land. After gaining formal independence in the spring of 1956, Morocco faced enormous problems on the home front — finding local administrators to take over; restoring order and discipline among the mass of the population after years of struggle against the French had inevitably wrecked them; building a national economy; absorbing the "Army of Liberation" into a regular force; and putting through an extensive programme of Arabisation and Moroccanisation.

During the first year, the prestige and influence enjoyed by Mohammed V, the "popular monarch," helped to keep things going, and several of these problems appeared to have been successfully handled. But as the months and years went by, the difficulties persisted. The gap left by the departure of the French proved far from easy to fill, the economy did not recover as speedily as it had been hoped, and aid from France was difficult to obtain as anti-French feeling did not show signs of abating. Still, the King's figure, which continued to dominate the political scene throughout, had a decisive moderating influence and things looked not so bad on the second anniversary of independence in March, 1958.

Istiklal Rise and Decline

Meanwhile the Government, which at first was a partnership of the two principal political parties, the Istiklal and the Democratic Party of Independence, underwent two reshuffles from which the Istiklal emerged progressively strengthened. In May, however, an almost all-Istiklal Cabinet was formed by Ahmed Balafrej and the King issued a Royal Charter proclaiming Morocco a constitutional monarchy.

In the second half of 1958, however, the Istiklal Party suffered a split, with a "left wing" demanding a more radical and socialist-minded Government and a conservative right wing supporting the King and the Crown Prince. In November, Balafrej's Government was brought down by the professed resignation of a left-winger, Abderrahim Bouabid, then Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

It was the split in the Istiklal ranks that seems to have given rise to the idea of more active interference from the Palace. The failure to bring the two factions together in a Government to succeed that of Balafrej resulted in the formation of what was then called a government of experts, though its head, Abdullah Ibrahim, is among the radical section of the Istiklal. This Cabinet, which was at the time regarded as a caretaker government to serve until the promised elections were held, had to resign last week after 18 months in office and without being able to hold elections.

Election on Sunday

Now that efforts to bring the leading politicians together have failed and Moulay el-Hassan has persuaded his father to take stern action, Morocco seems to have taken another step towards authoritarianism. The King in his proclamation this week promised that the elections would take place on their appointed day — next Sunday. But with the Crown Prince concentrating so much power into his own hands it is difficult to see how any "clean" elections can be held.

There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the King's promises that his Government's programme would embody those of all the political parties — the realisation of full independence, evacuation of all foreign troops, solving the problem of unemployment, and the "liberation" of all those districts over which Morocco can claim sovereignty (the obvious reference is to Mauretania). But the extreme measure which he was forced to take on Monday night makes it clear that here was another experiment in democracy floundering on the rock of age-old rivalries and traditions in yet another newly-independent country.

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DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. May 29	[illegible]	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam, London
	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	[illegible]	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome
	[illegible]	EL AL	Paris, New York
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	[illegible]	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
MON. May 30	[illegible]	EL AL	Teheran
	[illegible]	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	[illegible]	ALITALIA	Rome
	[illegible]	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Athens, London, New York
	[illegible]	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. May 31	[illegible]	EL AL	Johannesburg
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	[illegible]	ALITALIA	Rome
	[illegible]	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	[illegible]	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	[illegible]	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
WED. June 1	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	[illegible]	EL AL	London, New York
	[illegible]	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
THURS. June 2	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	[illegible]	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	[illegible]	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	[illegible]	ALITALIA	Rome
	[illegible]	EL AL	Zurich, London
	[illegible]	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
FRI. June 3	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
	[illegible]	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	[illegible]	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	[illegible]	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Vienna, Paris
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Day	s/s	to:
[illegible]	Tuesday	[illegible]	Genoa/Marseilles
[illegible]	Tuesday	ATLANTIC	Piraeus/Messina/Naples/Palermo/Algeciras/New York
[illegible]	Tuesday	[illegible]	Larnaca/Rhodes/Piraeus/Bari/Venice/Trieste
1/6	Wednes.	MARMARA	Larnaca/Iskenderun/Mersin/Izmir/Istanbul
2/6	Thursday	JERUSALEM	Naples/Gibraltar/Halifax/New York
3/6	Friday	[illegible]	Limassol/Naples/Marseilles

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Paper Walls, Bamboo Adorn Haifa's Japanese Art Museum

By YA'ACOV ARDON

THE Haifa City Museum of Japanese art which opened on Wednesday on Mt. Carmel in the presence of the Chargé d'Affaires of Japan, Mr. Zenji Motomura, its director, Prof. Chisaburo F. Yamada and a genial, voluble art lover from Holland, Mr. Felix Tikotin, is largely the product of Mr. Tikotin's foresight, enthusiasm, generosity and good luck. Without these, the Israel public would know Japanese art in all its branches: woodcuts, ceramics, drawings, lacquer paintings, metal craft and sculptures—from books and reproductions only.

Front view of Haifa City Museum of Japanese art opened Wednesday on Mt. Carmel, showing Miss Hanita Tikotin, one of the founder's three daughters.

Mr. Tikotin's invaluable collection, augmented by the gifts of well-wishers in Holland, Switzerland, Japan and Israel, is now the property of the people of Haifa, and every month part of it will be on show in the handsome building erected by the municipality, at nominal admission fees, and none at all on Saturdays.

Mr. Tikotin, a lively, amiable and intellectually nimble man in his early sixties, was born in Glogau, Silesia, moved soon to Berlin where he studied architecture. At the age of 16 he began to collect art works, gradually concentrated on Japanese art and became an addict with a keen judgment. He combined hobby and business as an art dealer with a connoisseur's knowledge of Japanese art and reputation and success to match. He acquired masterpieces of 18th and 19th century Japanese art at a time when they were not yet held in high esteem in Japan itself. Since then their value has gone up greatly.

When the ill-wind of reaction began to blow in Germany in the mid-twenties, Mr. Tikotin foresaw the trend and packed up. He moved to Holland, where he and his family survived the war working as farmers under an assumed name, sharing all the wartime hardships of the population. "The Dutch helped us. They were magnificent people," he acknowledges gratefully. His art works were hidden by friends who returned them after the war. The Dutch police recovered a few items stolen by burglars.

In 1956, Mr. Tikotin came to Israel to visit his daughter who attended a Jewish Agency course for youth instructors. "It was just after Suez. The mood in Europe was gloomy, but here people were quiet and confident. That impressed me." He found most Israel museums disappointing, with the Haifa Museum of Modern Art a notable exception, but met people "with a genuine appetite for art."

Back home the idea of a Japanese art museum struck him. He found friends in Holland and Switzerland ("all non-Jews") keenly interested, and set up a society for that purpose in Basle. "The mayor of Haifa was enthusiastic and hasn't disappointed me." In Japan too art lovers and collectors promised help. In Haifa, Mrs. Shoghi Rabbani, wife of the Bahai leader, promised to contribute her collection and has already donated some wonderful items.

To house the Museum, the Municipality bought the house of the Kisch family and erected a handsome, functional one-storey building according to Architect Tikotin's design. His relentless perfectionism drove the workmen and suppliers hard, but unquestionably the museum is now a model art centre. The windowless walls are covered with masonite for insulation, and the light is filtered through a transparent polyester roof over part of an adjoining patio. The atmosphere of a Japanese cultural centre is created through sliding paper walls, bamboo paper walls and two lanterns in the patio. Outside, bamboo fences and two bamboo saplings adorn the front. "My main concern is that the Museum should remain alive and not succumb to dust and indifference. Art and life should go together," Mr. Tikotin concludes. The Israel public is too curious and alert to let dust gather on such a gift.

A False Alarm

By EPHRAIM KISHON

ABOUT a fortnight ago I ran into Ervinke in Dizengoff Street. My friend was sitting in a cafe, reading a newspaper perhaps for the first time since the creation of the State and its institutions. He looked utterly dejected and his fingers beat a nervous rat-tat-tat on the table top.

"Money?" — I inquired. "Or reluctant debutantes?"

"Peace."

"What?"

"You wanted to know what's eating me. Well, I'm telling you: it's peace."

I paid his bill, we rose and started walking up and down garishly lit Dizengoff Street. It was a pleasant pre-Summit evening. Tired spectators were just coming out of the cinemas, the sidewalks were crowded with hip-swinging females.

"Let's face it" — Ervinke opened, "I'm a beatnik."

"So it seems."

"But not an amateur beatnik who drifts with the tide. Ever since I started thinking, I realised with absolute certainty that there was absolutely no certainty in my life. And that has always been a wonderful feeling! Our forefathers always had to worry about their families, about what would happen to them in their old age, how much pension they would draw, and so on. Whereas we feel as free as the birds! What's going to happen 30 years from now, you ask me? Man, I don't give a damn what's going to happen next week..."

Gyuri ran past.

"After the show, at Putzi's" — he threw at Ervinke. "Bring a bottle and at least one girl!"

"Sorry" — Ervinke replied, "I have to get up at 10.30 tomorrow."

"Don't get up ever" — Gyuri quipped and disappeared in the crowd. Ervinke did not look offended.

"I'm invited to another party" — he explained, an expectant glint in his eye. "To belong to the lost generation means you are part of a world-wide movement! Once upon a time, a square my age would have said: 'All day long pleasures, parties, every night, where is that going to lead, how is it going to end?' But we are a lost generation, man, who know that it's going to end in one big flash once the atom bombs start falling..."

"And if not?"

"That will be just too bad. But at least you can hope that the whole world will perish, see? Without that hope, life is not worth living. If I have to worry about tomorrow, plan for when I'll be a toothless old fool, I'll go nuts, man, nuts. That only makes life complicated, believe me. Once upon a time the squares had to whisper in a girl's ears about chubby babies, a little white house and all that before they could get anything out of them. Nowadays we fix these things easily and smoothly: 'What do you care? Who knows what's going to happen tomorrow?' See what I mean?"

A taxi driver started blowing his horn because we were crossing while the amber light was on.

"Where are your eyes, stupid?!" — Ervinke roared and kicked a mudguard viciously. "Can't you see that you have the right of way?"

The driver blinked his eyes in confusion and mumbled something about traffic laws according to which he had the right of way. Ervinke put his hand through the window and ruffled the driver's hair playfully.

"Laws?" — he said. "Man, China's going to have nuclear weapons next year! Laws, he says! Get going!"

Suddenly Ervinke stopped and his brow darkened:

"Last night I woke with a start and the terrible thought occurred to me that the Summit might succeed" — he said. "Who knows, they might make peace all over the world, rashly destroy all atomic weapons, and then I, a lone beatnik, will be left here in the middle of Dizengoff Street without any moral foundation, without a profession, without anything except a long-play future! Why, it's a real nightmare!"

"Things are not as bad as all that..."

"Aw, leave me alone!" — Ervinke fumed. "They are pulling the rug out from under me. I can't stand the thought of it. Suddenly to have to grow up, to sweat for a lousy salary, to have children and a paunch, to put your savings in a bank at 8¾% interest! Horrible! In the buses they'll give their seats to elderly people, they'll read fat books and sleep at night. Clothes will be painfully well pressed, buses will run on time and the girls will be good. Ghastly!"

Shuddering, Ervinke kicked a garbage can, sending it flying through space:

"If the Summit comes off" he croaked, "I'll kill myself..."

• •

Yesterday we met by chance. It was the old Ervinke again, exuding joy of life and self-assurance:

"Hi" — he waved a lazy hand at me. "It's all right."

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Children's Art Accents 'Knowing', Not 'Seeing'

THE exhibition currently being shown at the International Cultural Centre for Youth, in Jerusalem, is a by-product of the Third Biennial Exhibition of American Child Art held in New York last spring. Of the more than 10,000 paintings submitted by schools from 39 states, 100 were chosen for the Biennial exhibit by Dr. F. Louis Hoover, the editor of "Arts and Activities," and by Dr. Otto Kallir, director of the Galerie St. Etienne, in New York. Two groups, of 45 paintings each, were compiled by the Smithsonian Institution's Travelling Exhibition Service and are being distributed by the United States Information Services, whose Israeli offices made the exhibit available to us.

The Exhibit, entitled "Our Town," shows that the world as seen through the eyes of children is more or less the same everywhere. Scenes from the daily lives of children, illustrating their activities and the natural and man-made features of their surroundings, are familiar to us all; so familiar, in fact, that changing the place name would scarcely be noted in most cases.

A six-year-old child does not depict what he sees in the sense that he tries to copy nature. Rather, he draws what he knows. In painting a picture he first delimits his known world by putting in a strip of brown for the earth and a strip of blue for the sky. He develops set schematic patterns for familiar objects, and these schema's constantly recur.

A pattern more or less constant in all children's art emerges. The younger child works in a bold manner, using bright colours decoratively. He employs forms which reflect his inner knowledge, activated by the stimulus of everyday living. As he grows older, his awareness of things as they exist becomes more acute, his technical ability increases, his self-criticism intensifies and he strives for a much more realistic picture of the world.

If a few adults gain an awareness of the fact that children's creative work develops according to an intrinsic pattern and that children should be helped to progress from one stage to another within the framework of their own experience, this exhibit will have justified itself.

NOMI SUCKERMAN

JAMES McBEY: "Streetscene from the Old City" (Watercolour).

From the Rosenbloom Collection, "Jerusalem, Watercolours by McBey" to be exhibited at the Bezalel National Museum opening Saturday, May 28, at 11.30 a.m.

Miming Highlights Period Piece

Renaud-Barrault Co. presents "Les fausses confidences" "The Abuse of Confidences" by Marivaux. Direction: Jean-Louis Barrault.

THE second play which the Renaud-Barrault Company presents is much more lively than the first. It is true that the Marivaux play is not even remotely in the same class as Molière's "Misanthrope," but it is a gay little period piece which gives Jean-Louis Barrault a chance to do some delightful miming.

As a matter of fact the evening is such a complete success because it is dominated by Jean-Louis Barrault. He is an exceptional stage personality. His looks, his voice, his presence are entirely unremarkable, but when he is on the stage, the other actors seem to fade into the background. This involves no special effort on his part. On the contrary. As a director of sensibility he makes everyone else take full advantage of his opportunities and gives his fellow actors more than their full share of the stage. It is because he has such a remarkable stage personality, such a flexibility of facial and bodily expression, and such an air of being in control of every phase of stagecraft, that he dominates the scene. He gives the impression that, without half trying, he could succeed in doing anything that anyone else can do, but just a little bit better. I, for one, would not have been surprised to have heard him burst into a Wagnerian aria.

Following the play, which was performed without intermissions (the lights were lowered between acts for a moment), the entire company appeared on stage in evening dress. The women were beautifully gowned and the men badly tailored. Each member of the company recited one or more pieces of French poetry. This sounds as if it might be stilted, but it was actually very entertaining. The whole programme was rounded off with some wonderful pantomime by Jean-Louis Barrault.

IDA B. DAVIDSON

ALBRECHT DURER: "The Promenade" (Engraving).

From the Bezalel National Museum's exhibition of the Rosenbloom private collection, "From Durer to Rembrandt", opening Saturday, May 28, at 11.30 a.m.

Through Realism Toward Symbolism

Probst-Kraid

IF one were to sum up the work of R. Probst-Kraid at Chagall House, it would be necessary to mention her ability to bring out life, particularly the life of the moshav where she resides. Here is a forthright realism whose strength and weakness are both evident in her oils.

EUGENIA BELKINE: Carnival (oil)

From exhibition at Chagall House

The paint is applied raw and much depends on a composition which is mainly well arranged and natural. This relationship between the handling of the oil and composition means that she has to steer steadily between the number of her motifs and their expression. If either one or the other is too intense, then the balance between the artistic and the narrative contents will be spoiled. The most typical examples of her better oils are "Working in the Fields" and "Children in Hayogev."

The same element of life appears in her drawings, for example in "Worker." Some of the portraits are not at all bad, depending not so much on an understanding of the sitter as on a warm sympathy with him or her.

Watercolours, like "Children" and "Summer," often echo her oils. However, in "Market in Afulah," you will find the best picture on show, judged from the artist's stylistic angle. The mass of detail is kept under firm control, the colours are bright and the result is more than pleasant. Among the watercolours, you will also find Probst-Kraid in a different light. She seems to work more delicately. "Beth Eshel" is executed with economy of detail, a picture of loneliness in brown; the whole manner is unusual for her, save in the steadfastness of conception. Another piece, again not in the habitual manner, is "Seascape," an admirable composition seen from an elevation but, once more, the blue may be too heavy.

An evaluation of her work turns on whether her proper medium lies in oil or watercolour and, although she seems to prefer the latter, the oils, where successful, may become an acquired taste for they contain the essence of her painting. H.

Belkine

THE second artist exhibiting at Chagall House is E. Belkine who sets out from a given style of check colour areas in a rather subdued palette of oils. The effect is often striking and competent but too dependent on symbolism and allegory for subject matter. The better pieces are "Misery," "Beatniks" (for its rhythm) and "Allegory No. 2" (for the lighting). Most successful is "Carnival," an Expressionist study where the rigidity of style is eased off by curved forms which balance the small squares; and red brightens the palette. In fact, in this phase, the need to create atmosphere leads to Expressionism.

Imaginative Sense of Colour

But the real breakaway comes elsewhere. First her "On the Jordan" proves that the check style can be used for purposes more actual than symbolism but, although the effect is pleasing, she is still bound by the given style. Next the artist blossoms out in a series of pictures which show that, after assimilating the essentials of the style, she can subordinate it to a vary imaginative sense of colour. The flower paintings form bursts of colour which would be abstract if the *a priori* set forms did not keep them in hand — No. 3 in red and yellow, No. 14, rather small in reddish yellow, No. 26 in yellow and pink. Among these almost abstract pieces one comes across "Autumn Tree" and "Sunshine through the Window," both vividly imaginative. The three admitted abstracts, "Morning," "Noon" and "Night," are each a separate study in colour. All the facets of Belkine's manner reach their fulfilment in "Hannukah Lights," where the self-evident symbolism of the subject is smashed to recreate a truer symbolism through colour alone, of course within the bounds of a painterly technique.

Only one thing more must be pointed out to this artist. She must avoid her tendency to work on too reduced canvases, even if her forte belongs to small frames. H.

Struggle for Individuality

THE Bezalel Museum exhibition of "Contemporary English Lithographs" is carefully selected. It gives a clear and informative survey of the daring struggle led by England's artists for new and individual ways of expression.

The elder generation of England's lithographers seems to remain, however, strongly influenced by Matisse and Picasso, trying hard and even with some success to find a personal approach. Robert Colquhoun and Jankel Adler are the strongest personalities among the French-oriented artists shown. Adler's "Saul and David" is a rare masterpiece, depicted in heavy and gloomy colours, a very adequate expression of the overwhelming tension between the royal rivals.

As far as the search for new horizons is concerned, Paul Nash and Brian Asquith prove to be antipodes. Nash is close to a romantic conception. His print in black and white, "German Double Pillbox," a heavily shaded picture of a bombed-out stronghold, portrays the picturesque beauty of loneliness and destruction.

Asquith, on the other hand, undertakes an interesting attempt in his "Two Figures," dissolving the human body into geometrical forms and thus creating a style that may be called mathematicism.

Michael Ayrton's "Two Reclining Figures" and "Child with Cat" are attractive in their deep and vivid paint and in the unusually strong stylization of human faces and movements.

Roughly confronted areas of light and shadow, applied without transition, are John Minton's medium to form nearly realistic shapes, as shown in his "Black and Orange with Figure." These peculiar shadow patterns unite with the strange colour combination to present a well-tuned rendering of a sunburnt landscape in which a man seeks recreation under the leaves of a huge tree.

Dennis Wirth-Muller is a daring designer who establishes puzzling decorative values by applying a well-thought-out system of hatched lines, occasionally combined with a network of small square points.

Delicate colours and subtlety of stroke add lyric undertones to Robert Adam's more or less traditional abstractions of figures into simple lines.

The technical standard of all the exhibits is very high.

GERSHON WALTER RON

Medieval Engravings Impress

THE aim of Mr. Rosenbloom's exhibition, "From Durer to Rembrandt," which opens tomorrow at Jerusalem's Bezalel, is not just to survey accurately the continuity in the development of the medieval art of engraving. It is the principle of this show to display only high quality prints of the great artists' creations.

Among the outstanding copper engravings by Durer at the exhibition are "Adam and Eve," "Jerome in his Study," "The Knight, Death and the Devil," "Melancholy" and "The Prodigal Son." The Rembrandt section includes "The Portrait of Young Six," "The Portrait of Menashe Ben Israel," the famous "Hundred Gulden Print," "The Three Trees," "The Landscape with the Square Tower," and, furthermore, "The Goldweighers Field" and "The Great Jewish Bride," both for the first time shown in Israel. Also included in the Durer section are works of his direct predecessors, Israel van Meckenem, Schongauer, Lucas Cranach and, of his followers, Lucas van Leyden, Mantegna and Jacobo di Barbara.

Mr. Charles J. Rosenbloom of Pittsburgh, one of the best-known private collectors in the U.S., brought the exhibits with him on his current visit to this country at the request of Mr. Karl Katz, curator of the Bezalel Museum.

The second exhibition, also sponsored by Mr. Rosenbloom, consists of 17 watercolours by James McBey. McBey, who died last year, was a known English etcher and painter. During World War One he came to this country with Allenby's army as a war correspondent. Fond of Palestine's landscape and atmosphere he returned to it in 1934 as a painter tourist and all the exhibits shown are part of his work during his second stay.

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THE JERUSALEM POST
Friday, May 27, 1960

THE founders of the American-Israel Paper Mills can be said to have achieved their primary objective — to show that private enterprise can flourish here and that it can put up plants that are both efficient and profitable. Despite the strain of a IL.25m. investment project, AIPM's financial standing is sound; depreciation reserves are ample, and dividends have been satisfactory enough to permit an excellent response to the company's recent share issue here and in the U.S.

FLEXIBILITY PRO AND CON

After a short interruption of work to permit the installation of the new equipment, paper output at AIPM is expected to soar to more than double the previous volume. This will radically affect the country's paper supply, still based largely on imports: in the future, purchases from abroad will be limited to special qualities or demand margins. The foreign currency saving will be quite substantial, particularly since the Hadera plant's new mill will process local residues.

AIPM now expects to produce about 11,000 tons of fine paper grades a year, i.e. approximately the same as last year. Newsprint production is to be stepped up to 6,500 tons as against 4,629 tons in 1958. This will meet the entire domestic demand. The output of kraft and sulphite papers will also be greatly expanded — to about 9,500 tons a year — apart from 7,500 tons of fine and coarse board that will be added to the factory's list of products along with 3,500 tons of citrus wrap and 2,000 tons of napkins and toilet tissue.

These target figures are, however, in no way binding, and will be easily adjusted to Israel's changing and rapidly rising requirements, as has been the case in the past. Indeed, the rise in the plant's production capacity and in its range of production (now to comprise grades from 25 to 250 grms/sq.m.) will make flexibility not only easier but more of a necessity than ever.

The very principle of flexibility was once disputed. When the factory was founded with the intention of supplying a fairly wide range of paper grades at a single plant, it was predicted — unfortunately quite accurately — that this excessive variety, forced on the company by the smallness of the paper market, would result in higher production costs and inferior quality. And indeed, despite the foothold AIPM has gained on the foreign market, it would be an economic miracle if it proves able to export at competitive terms on a permanent basis. But at the same time, as the enterprise enters its second stage, it has become clear that its wide range of production is enabling it to move in and out of the various lines so as to exploit changing requirements in the most effective way.

The method is clever, although it must be stressed that it is based on the closest cooperation with the country's economic authorities; and it is doubtless going to be continued. By 1965 at the latest our annual paper consumption is expected to rise further from its present 30 kilos per capita to 50 (as compared with 200 kg. in the U.S.). At its present capacity, the Hadera mill will only be able to provide about one-third of it. This will doubtless lead it to concentrate on a narrower range of the most profitable grades, leaving the rest to be imported and incidentally lowering production costs since larger quantities of each product will be put out. Presumably newsprint and kraft, which involve the least processing and are the least competitive, will again be the first to be left out, even thought at present the company naturally insists on making them also in order to utilise spare capacity.

It is hoped that, having reached a reasonable volume of production and a fairly satisfactory level of productivity, the company will in due course approach a more competitive level of prices at home as well. Even if the international dumping practices of many paper-producing countries are taken into account, in the long run we should be able to reduce our protective tariff rate of 100 per cent for most paper grades.

Careful Balance Between Exports, Processing, Key to Citrus Prosperity

By M. H. Sachs

HOW much of our citrus should be directed to processing? The deterioration of the European market during the past season has led many growers and some Government officials to opinions and proposals which are not always based on a full understanding of economic and technical facts and might, if implemented, make for serious trouble.

Citrus growing is developing too rapidly both here and in other Mediterranean countries; but our natural advantages are so great that good groves efficiently operated will always be able to hold their own against all competition in the fresh fruit markets; and the Government, which, against the advice of many of the leaders of the industry, is largely responsible for the extremely rapid expansion, will no doubt be prepared to take the steps necessary to maintain the industry as a whole in a competitive position. The policy that has been adopted appears to be based on the assumption that, no matter how difficult the situation may become in the citrus industry, it will still be stronger than that of our other export industries; and this may indeed be true, except in the case of the large number of marginal groves which may be expected to develop in coming years.

Buyer's Market

But that does not imply that the industry itself can sit back and wait for the Government to solve all its problems. The question is what we can do to improve our position; and it is in this connection that the serious danger of misleading suggestions exists. The obvious answers are: to reduce costs, to develop new markets, to increase and improve our advertising, to improve and expand distribution on the home market, to lengthen our shipping season by cold storage, to improve our shipping methods, etc.

Although all this is easier said than done, there is no doubt that with the present change-over from a 'sellers' to a 'buyers' market in Europe, a tremendous amount of attention and research will be devoted to each of these problems in the near future, and that much can be accomplished; for with all its weaknesses the citrus industry is perhaps the best organized and most efficient in the country.

One complex of problems in particular requires long-term planning; and this is the function of processed fruit and by-products, as compared with the shipment of fresh fruit. Closely connected is the campaign now being waged in Europe by Mediterranean citrus-growers against the use of synthetic substitutes in the manufacture of squashes and other drinks; and also involved is the suggested diversion to processing of those sizes of fruit which bring in the lowest prices in European markets, and which, if diverted, would greatly increase the percentage of our fruit that is shipped in processed form.

I do not in any way question the importance of the by-product plants in helping to maintain high export standards for fresh fruit and in disposing of fruit which cannot be sold at reasonable prices in any other way. In addition to preventing the total destruction of a large part of our cull fruit, they also help regulate supplies and prices on the local fresh fruit market, which brings in considerable income to the industry. However, the Israel by-products industry, at present organized in many small plants, is rather inefficient, and the addition of more of such small plants, even by the growers themselves cannot seriously affect the situation.

'Salvaging' Operation

But even if the entire industry is eventually re-organized, I strongly challenge the assumption that it can cover the costs of production of the fruit. At the present time it pays only a fraction of such costs. It is true that large areas in Florida successfully produce fruit primarily for juicing, but to the best of my knowledge this has not been done successfully anywhere else. In any case we cannot do so, for we have an entirely different juice and total solids content, a shorter season and much higher production and processing costs. I do not believe that we could ever compete even with other Mediterranean countries on this basis, in view of their lower costs and greater adaptability for this particular purpose: our strong competitive position in the future will continue to be based on the production of high-quality eating fruit.

We closely resemble California both in the type of fruit produced and in our cost structure. In that State, even though the products industry is far more efficient than ours and pays the growers several times as much for the cull fruit as in Israel, it still remains only a salvaging operation. As one of the managers of Sunkist pointed out recently:

"In order to offset the high cost of production and transportation, California must market its oranges in fresh form at a premium price. California has always been successful in obtaining a substantial premium price for Navel oranges over Florida oranges, because of the extreme desirability of the Navel as an eating fruit, characterized by beauty of appearance, freedom from seeds, ease of peeling, and tenderness of the whole internal fruit. Without fresh citrus outlets the California citrus industry would be economically doomed."

In California at the present time there is an over-production of lemons; and although fresh lemon prices are maintained in the United States at fairly high levels by the diversion of 50 per cent or more of this fruit to the factories, the result is a low average net return to the growers and a consequent serious crisis in the industry. The present prosperity of the California orange industry is based upon the premium price which it is able to obtain for high-quality eating oranges. If the California growers had to produce citrus fruits primarily for juice, as is commonly done in Florida, they would almost certainly go out of business; and this would apply even in Israel, at least to our present varieties.

One of the main reasons for the fact that England has been the only European country in which the consumption of fresh citrus has actually declined has been the tremendous development in the consumption of so-called fruit drinks, which began during the war years. During the past year some of the leaders of the Israel citrus industry have, I think, been laying entirely too much stress upon the fact that these drinks contain so little real juice, instead of emphasizing the danger from the substitution of drinks in general, no matter how much juice they contain, for the fresh fruit. They apparently believe that the replacement of synthetic constituents by genuine fruit juice would greatly improve the situation.

This assumption does not appear correct. It is true that the success of the present campaign against false or misleading labelling might help sell more juice, and this in turn would make it easier for us to dispose of the much larger supplies of cull fruit which are to be anticipated in the future; but the effect on the total net return of the Israel grower would not be very significant. The prices of fruit juice would still be much lower than those of fresh fruit. In fact, high-quality juice would perhaps offer even more serious competition than poorer drinks, as has been hinted in some continental countries where good-quality orange and lemon drinks are already becoming available.

It is fortunate for us that European countries are not in a position to accept and to market high-grade frozen concentrates, which offer even more serious competition and which have captured so large a proportion of the American market; for I do not believe that we could produce such concentrates at competitive prices and still leave some profit for the growers. Even our much vaunted grapefruit segments have proved to be non-competitive if a reasonable price is paid for the fruit, and consequently the diversion of export fruit for this purpose in Israel has now been stopped completely. At the same time, there is no doubt that both in Europe and in America these segments compete strongly with fresh grapefruit.

More Advertising Needed

We must do what California has done so successfully in recent years, namely conduct an expensive and wide-scale advertising campaign emphasising the superior taste and higher nutritional value of high-quality Israel citrus fruits eaten fresh.

Closely connected with this entire problem is a proposal that is now being seriously discussed to divert to processing the less satisfactory sizes — the very large and very small sizes of shamoutis, grapefruit and lemons and the smaller sizes of valencias and clementines. This should in no way be confused with the question of maintaining high quality standards, about which there can be no dispute. But our quality standards are already high in normal years, and meet both market requirements and the competition of other countries. In this connection our only major problem is overcoming the disadvantages created by our greater distance from the markets, and this can and must be done by eliminating unnecessary delays in packing and shipment, improving the waxing, and using the fastest and best ships that can economically be employed in order to get our fruit to the markets in completely fresh condition.

Furthermore, no one suggests the export of any size of fruit for which there is little or no demand abroad, and which can be sold, if at all, only below cost, such as the small clementines, and mainly the local round orange and the Dancy mandarine, which are apparently already [illegible] for our export purposes for various reasons.

But the proposal to withdraw other fruit is based on the fallacious assumption that, aside from the possible effect of any reduction in the total quantity of citrus available in the market, the diversion of the less desirable sizes to processing would immediately raise the prices for the remainder of the fruit. This might be true in a closed and controlled economy like that of Israel, but not in the open competition of European markets where any vacuum will quickly be filled by more than adequate supplies from other countries.

Quotas Recommended

[illegible]

One more vital factor should be considered in this connection. The costs of production per dunam in Israel are much higher, particularly with reference to labour, than in any competing country, and the distance from the markets is greater.

These serious disadvantages have in the past been counter-balanced in part by the high quality of our fruit and by our superior organization, but even more so by the [illegible] able to obtain per dunam. Any diversion of fruit to processing at prices far below cost means in effect weakening our competitive position by increasing the costs of production per export case, and thereby pricing ourselves out of the markets.

'Realistic' Exchange Rate

It is obvious that with lower prices abroad the industry will in any case have to receive a realistic rate of exchange which will give it the real value for the foreign exchange it earns. But if the prices for certain sizes should reach the point where it does not pay the growers to export them, even after receiving full value, but which still more than cover the costs in foreign exchange, it would, I think, be necessary for the Government to make a very careful economic analysis of the situation in an attempt to avoid such a weakening of the competitive position of our greatest export industry. In other words, before a decision is taken to divert such fruit to by-products (assuming that the by-products plants can absorb and sell such larger quantities, which is by no means certain) the possible dollar returns for fresh fruit will have to be compared with those from the same fruit in the form of by-products — and if the advantage is still with the export of fresh fruit, with the net returns received from other agricultural exports, which at the present time consist mainly of eggs. If such a procedure is followed and the logical conclusions are drawn, one doubts if any marked change will take place in the near future in our present policy with regard to the sizes of fruit that are exported. Our Governmental economists must have had this factor in mind in encouraging the enormous and rapid expansion of the citrus industry; otherwise it would seem reasonable to assume that it would have been wiser to export all of the exportable fruit from a smaller area rather than only a part of such fruit from a large area, with the much larger concomitant cost of production and use of water per export case.

Investment Complexion Changes

By Our Economic Editor

THE 1959 report of Bank Leumi Investment Company clearly reflects the changes now going on with regard to where our capital comes from. Up to 1957 almost all of the company's funds were provided for the Treasury in the form of long-term loans, which were more or less tied to specific objectives, leaving little room for the company's own activity. In 1958 "loans from the Treasury and others" (mainly Mifal Hapayis) again increased by IL.2.38m., but this was already overshadowed by the IL.8m. raised by the company from private sources. In 1959, the loans from public sources advanced by IL.2.44m., while debentures issued by the company amounted to IL.6m. However, this development has done little to influence the company's active business, for the proceeds of the debenture issues were also earmarked for loans to economic and municipal bodies largely governed by the Treasury's recommendations. As a matter of fact long-term loans rose to IL.22.5m. at the end of 1959, as compared with IL.13.8m. at the end of 1957, while the security portfolio only increased from IL.2.24m. "at cost or under" to IL.2.88m. during that period. "Shareholders will be aware of the fact that it has been the Company's policy to keep its own capital invested preponderantly in suitable securities," the last report points out. The prudence of this policy has come to light during the past year, when the market prices of securities which make up most of the portfolio soared and in some cases more than doubled. While the rise in gross income to IL.1.8m. (it had been IL.0.9m. in 1957) was due more to the expansion of the overall balance of the company's business than to the somewhat higher dividends received, the net profit has also advanced from IL0.36m. to IL0.6m. during that period. However, it is presumably the considerable appreciation of assets that prompted the company to distribute 10 per cent of bonus shares both in 1958 and in 1959, in addition to the higher cash dividend declared in these two years (11 and 12 per cent respectively, instead of the 10 per cent declared during the preceding three years). After these bonus shares payments the company's reserves still stand at IL.1m., to be compared with IL.2.1m. of the share capital.

Of the loan balance at the end of 1959, companies and corporations outside here got IL.7m., just double the amount at the end of the preceding year. On the other hand, loans to local authorities rose by only 15 per cent in 1959. Of the IL.3.4m. increase in these last loans specific projects — such as water works, sewerage, transportation etc. — have accounted for one half, much less than in 1958. In view of the company's importance in the field of municipal finance in this country, one may perhaps wonder why no more details are contained in its reports about loans to public institutions, where there is no need for commercial secrecy. The securities portfolio at the end of 1959 is fully listed, showing IL.1.4m. in shares (26 companies) and IL.1.4m. (at cost or under) in debentures, mostly dollar-linked.

Firm Handles Far East Trade

IN view of the growing volume of trade between Israel and the Far East countries, the need has long been felt for a commercial body that could handle the business transactions and organize the exchange of goods efficiently.

Now a special company — ATCO (Asian Trading Company) Ltd.—has been formed to that end. Twenty-five per cent of the shares are held by Zim, 25 per cent by Solel Boneh's overseas contracting subsidiary, and 50 per cent by the Government, which eventually may dispose of one-half of its share in favour of groups directly interested in the Far Eastern trade (Koor Ltd. and Central Trade Co. have both been negotiating.

The company's paid-up capital is IL.240,000, to be supplemented by long-term credit from the Government as well as by some guarantees concerning initial loans, but it will operate strictly along business lines. The company will set up offices in Singapore, Rangoon, Bangkok, Tokyo and several other commercial centres, including presumably Manila and Shanghai, which last is indispensable if trade with China develops on a large scale.

The company expects to handle primarily Israel's mining products and chemicals (potash, phosphates, copper), but also various equipment items, cartons, and other industrial products. On the other hand, it plans to import Thai and Burmese rice, Malayan rubber, Philippine timber and other commodities, both in order to facilitate export and to secure back cargo for the ships.

It is expected that Zim will shortly open a regular service from Eilat to the Far East, two 10,000-ton vessels providing transport facilities for approximately 120,000 tons of cargo a year in each direction.

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Stocks and Commodities

Better Tone on Tel Aviv Market

AFTER some hesitancy during the first part of the week a better tone has developed in almost all sections of the Tel Aviv Stock market.

Buyers appear to be returning to the market in order to acquire ordinary shares at their present levels, which in some instances are over 10 per cent under the peak they touched a few weeks ago. It appears, furthermore, that the selling pressure on profit-taking has been absorbed.

The "rights" to acquire General Mortgage Bank Ordinary shares at par were dealt heavily and after two days of "buyers only" listing, considerable amounts changed hands on the third and last day of the dealing at IL.80 for nominal IL.100 shares. The old shares, ex-rights, slipped slightly afterwards but recovered again on Wednesday.

The IL.1m. issue of Housing Mortgage Bank Ltd. 7 per cent Participating Cumulative Preference shares mentioned in our last report was heavily over-subscribed. Smaller subscribers received 70 per cent of what they had requested, and larger subscribers only 50 per cent.

Palestine Potash ordinary, the holding company of the Dead Sea Works, as well as Yam Hamelah B Founders, experienced another speculative fluctuation on Wednesday, the former advancing by 11 points and the latter by 10, on considerable turnover. These fluctuations are probably connected with the dispute between the Development Ministry and the Finance Ministry about reorganizing the Company at some future time, with a view to obtaining a World Bank loan.

The news of the Heletz 20 Oil Strike came too late for the Wednesday market, but on Thursday lively turnover took place in Lapidot shares at around IL6-6¼ per share.

New York Hesitant

After an earlier rise, particularly in defence shares, Wall Street became hesitant and some of the earlier gains were wiped out. The demand for rocket and fuels [illegible] continues while electronics are attracting investment interest, owing to good earning prospects and increased defence expenditure expected. The Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was 621.38 on May 25 as against 625.- a week earlier.

Gold Shares Firm in London

Gold mining shares provided a very firm feature on the London market on May 25 and the Reuters index for Kaffirs advanced to 72.4 after 71.3 a day earlier and 71.2 a week ago. Widespread gains are reported on considerable demand on account of the Johannesburg and London markets. Industrials also had a good week in response to a demand stimulated by good company news and favourable business outlooks. Reuters index for industrials was 279.9 on May 25 as against 266.1 a week earlier.

I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.
By arrangement with

Reader's Letter

Protests Equipment Levy

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your editorial of May 13 appears to approve of the imposition of a fiscal levy on industrial equipment. While showing full understanding of the opposition of the Manufacturers' Association to the new fiscal measure, your leader glossed over the economic arguments of the manufacturers. Apart from the statement that "no attempt has been made by the authorities to dispel the impression that the present list of items is only the thin end of the wedge," no reasons were indicated for the determined stand of the manufacturers against the levy.

On the other hand, an earnest attempt was made to marshal all the possible and seemingly plausible arguments in favour of the levy, leading to conclusions unfavourable to the manufacturers. In order to enable the public to form an objective opinion in the matter, I should like to indicate the arguments of the manufacturers against the levy, as well as to make a few remarks about the arguments used in your leader.

The main points of the manufacturers are as follows:

(1) The imposition of a special levy on industrial equipment cannot be reconciled with the policy of the Government to sponsor the rapid development of local industry to help achieve economic independence.

(2) Most imported goods, of which industrial equipment comprises about 12 per cent, enter the country duty-free. This fact has been confirmed in the last budget speech of the Minister of Finance. In the circumstances, there does not seem to be any economic justification to introduce an import levy on industrial equipment.

(3) A substantial part of the industrial equipment is being imported to replace obsolete machinery in existing enterprises, which is essential for enabling local industries to compete in overseas markets.

(4) The devaluation of our currency in the past and the provisions for depreciation that were in force until two years ago, created a huge gap between the reserves accumulated on the Depreciation Account and the replacement value of the equipment.

Bearing also in mind that in the past ten years or so the price of equipment has gone up considerably in the supplying countries, it is understandable that depreciation reserves at times cover less than one-tenth of the actual cost of the new equipment, even when acquired free of any import duties.

(5) The import of industrial equipment has so far been effected by consent of the Government authorities. Moreover, in the majority of cases special long-term loans, linked either to the dollar or the cost-of-living index, have been allocated from the development budget towards the cost of acquisition.

(6) The announced levy is not applicable to approved enterprises, which, according to the provisions of the Law for the Encouragement of Private Investments, will be able to import duty-free any industrial equipment by means of transferring capital from abroad. This is additional and hardly justifiable discrimination against the existing industrial enterprises.

(7) The present levy implies an additional discrimination against industry as compared with agriculture, inasmuch as the right to import the required equipment for agriculture free-of-duty has not been affected by the new regulations.

These are the main fundamental objections of the manufacturers. They are based on general economic principles and the actual background of industrial activities in this country.

Much could also be said about the rates of the levy (IL.1.15 or 2.15 for each pound's worth of equipment c.i.f.), and about some special implications of the decree concerned.

The main argument used in your leader to justify the levy was that there was a tendency to over-invest in assets such as equipment and buildings so as to preserve the real value of the capital in case of devaluation. This argument should be reduced to its right proportion, bearing in mind that the bulk of the equipment is acquired with the help of Government loans subject to the linking clause.

The newly imposed levy on part of the imported equipment will put an additional stress on the financial position of industry, increase production costs and seriously obstruct the development of our exports.

Yours, etc.,
MARK MOSHEVICH
Chairman of the Export Committee of the Manufacturers' Association.
Tel Aviv May 17, 1960.

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF ISRAEL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1959

December 31.12.1958 IL.		Authorized IL.	Issued and Paid IL.	IL.
	Share Capital			
3,177,000	8,000 "A" Ord. Sh. of IL.1,000 each	8,000,000	4,250,000	
8,000,000	8,000 "B" Ord. Sh. of IL.1,000 each	8,000,000	8,000,000	
—	8,000 "C" Ord. Sh. of IL.1,000 each	8,000,000	—	
20,000,000	20,000 6% Cumulative Redeemable "A" Pref. Sh. of IL.1,000 each (Redemption dates have been fixed for the period from 1965 to 1969)	20,000,000	20,000,000	
—	6,000 7% Cumulative Redeemable "B" Pref. Sh., linked to the price of the Dollar, of IL.1,000 each	6,000,000	—	
31,177,000		50,000,000	32,250,000	
100,000	General Reserve		600,000	
156,682	Profit and Loss Account — Balance of Profit		106,020	
31,433,682				32,956,020
108,822	Receipts on account of Shares not yet allotted			310,170
	Long Term Liabilities 6% Debs. (secured by a floating charge on the assets of the Bank) — 1960-69 —			
	Linked to the price of the Dollar	11,606,900		
	Linked to the cost-of-living index	3,393,100		
15,000,000		15,000,000		
—	1962-71 — Each Deb. linked as to one half to the price of the Dollar and one half to the cost-of-living index	15,000,000		
15,000,000			30,000,000	
15,038,415	Special deposits of the Government, held according to Government linking terms for special deposits with Banking Institutions		35,038,604	
30,038,415				65,038,604
—	Receipts on account of Debentures not yet issued			380,000
	Special Deposit of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, for the Granting of Loans (including interest received)		10,888,339	
	Less/ — Loans granted on their account and in accordance with their instructions		5,000,000	
—				5,888,339
2,368,038*	Creditors and Provisions for Interest accrued on Debentures, Taxation and proposed Dividend and other Provisions			2,765,400
	Liabilities on account of Customers in connection with orders for Industrial Equipment			
10,558,169	Documentary Credits		21,722,554	
496,752	Long Term Guarantees		8,888,441	
49,717	Long Term Acceptances		1,460,527	
11,108,638				32,071,522
73,680,172				141,[illegible]

Note: United States Dollars have been taken at the rate of IL.1.80 = $1.00 and all other currencies at corresponding rates.

* adjusted

December 31.12.1958 IL.		IL.	IL.
1,100,984	Cash in Hand and at Banks		1,804,801
26,888,190	Deposits with the Israel Treasury		35,644,120
7,182,129	Deposit and Other Accounts with Banks and other Institutions		3,246,250
1,900,000	Loans against Bank Guarantees		—
311,807	Debtors and Debit Balances		617,780
	Loans to Industry		
2,276,[illegible]	Advances on account of Loans pending signing of Contracts	2,148,000	
22,075,[illegible]	Long term loans — linked to the price of the Dollar or to the cost-of-living index, in accordance with Government linking terms	64,021,514	
35,352,601			66,174,514
150,000	Office Premises and Equipment nominal value		1
	Expenses in connection with Issue of Debentures	1,010,687	
	Less/ — Amount amortized	42,787	
426,[illegible]			968,000
	Preliminary Expenses	327,140	
	Less/ — Amounts written off	327,140	
600,000			880,000
	Liabilities of Customers in connection with orders for Industrial Equipment		
10,858,169	Documentary Credits in connection with long term loan contracts	21,722,554	
496,752	Guarantees in connection with long term loan contracts	8,888,441	
49,717	Long Term Acceptances	1,460,527	
11,108,638			32,071,522
73,680,172			141,[illegible]

Dr. Y. Foerder, [illegible], A. Zabarsky, Y. Bar-Natan — Directors

Y. [illegible] — Acting Director General

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account annexed thereto and have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Bank as far as appears from our examination thereof.

The said Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at December 31, 1959 and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the result of the operations of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Tel Aviv, March 24, 1960.

SOMEKH, CHAIKIN, [illegible] & CO.
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)

Pulitzer Prize Winner

Portrait of a Senate

ADVISE AND CONSENT, by Allen Drury. Collins, London. Published in Israel by Steimatzky's Agency. 616 pp. IL7.50.

By Mendel Kohansky

WHEN "Advise and Consent" was first published, all of Washington was playing a game — substituting names of real people for the characters appearing in the book. The story goes that one Washington correspondent started writing the names of real-life political personalities against the fictional ones, and gave up when he reached page 100. He might well have done it sooner, for though Mr. Drury's novel is obviously a *roman à clef*, most of his characters are actually composites of men still living or recently deceased. It is as if he had cut up photographs of a number of people and then pasted them up again with heads, bodies and limbs rearranged in an order of his own. If there is one straight portrait in the book, it is the President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, whom the author immediately identifies by a characteristic gesture, the toss of the head. The others — well, anybody can play the game.

Simple Plot

The plot of the massive novel is quite simple. The President, intent on introducing a new, "softer" line towards the Soviet Union, appoints a new Secretary of State, the brilliant but highly controversial scholar and public servant, Robert A. Leffingwell, and, as required by the Constitution, sends the nomination to the Senate to "advise and consent". There all hell breaks loose. Led by the nominee's personal arch-enemy, the demagogic, vindictive Senator Seabright Cooley, the right-wing forces put up a fierce fight, as a result of which Leffingwell is unmasked as a former Communist and voted down; a bright young senator is driven to suicide; the President, unable to stand his defeat, dies of a heart attack. And while all this goes on in Washington, the Russians land on the moon.

Collective Hero

The book has a collective hero — the U.S. Senate, that unique legislative body which in its intricacy has no equal in the world, and which has so often served as the favourite whipping boy of American politics, in and outside the country. What Mr. Drury wants to say, and he says it quite forcefully, is that despite its foibles and eccentricities, despite the empty and windy oratory so often heard there, despite the shady dealings among its members, the Senate is still a great body, and can be counted upon in time of crisis to rise to its awesome responsibilities and make the right decision for the country — and the world.

"Advise and Consent" also has a villain — the liberal forces of America. Its leader, the President, is a man of greatness who uses his immensely resourceful mind and irresistible charm in a Machiavellian manner. When the chips are down he does not shrink from blackmailing and ultimately destroying a promising young senator who years back committed a homosexual indiscretion. The nominee for Secretary of State, a typical American liberal of the egghead variety, not only was a Communist in his youth, but lies about it under oath. And to complete the picture, there is Senator Fred Van Ackerman, a cheap, unscrupulous demagogue whom the author clearly patterned after the late Senator McCarthy ("I have here in my hand the proof . . ."), but in a neat switch made him a liberal and a shrill advocate of friendly dealings with Russia. Senator Ackerman is the star performer of a shadowy, well-financed organization called COMFORT (Committee On Making Further Offers For a Russian Truce), and he whips up the enthusiasm of mass audiences with the phrase, "I would rather crawl to Moscow than die under an atom bomb," an improbable slogan which would get a speaker hissed right out of any American meeting hall. Mr. Drury also gives a comic-strip portrait of the Soviet Ambassador, a man of monumental villainy and stupidity whose single aim seems to be making himself hated by everyone he meets.

Veteran Journalist

Allen Drury is a veteran Washington journalist who knows the Senate as thoroughly as only a veteran Washington journalist can, and he does an admirable job of revealing the inner workings of that body, the millions of pulls and stresses, personal idiosyncrasies and vested interests which make it behave the way it does. He is also very skilful in building up suspense, although it sometimes takes him a long time.

Viewed strictly as a novel "Advise and Consent" is far from a masterpiece. The style of its writing is monotonous, the characters come to life only owing to their associations in the reader's mind with actual persons, living or dead. Also when the author leaves the hallowed halls of the Senate he finds himself on strange ground, as in his treatment of the two love stories which wander feebly and aimlessly in and out of the book's pages. What makes the novel fascinating reading is its quality of a front-page, big-headline story.

"Advise and Consent" has for months been a best-seller in America and England. It will probably become a best-seller here too, now, a few months before the biggest political show on earth, the American Presidential elections.

Zionism v. Communism In Polish Short Story

By N. SHRAGA

THE leading Warsaw literary weekly, "Nowa Kultura," in April devoted two full pages to a short story woven around a quotation from Bialik and devoted to a frank discussion of the debate between Zionism and Communism among Jews. Its title, "Ayelet," is the name of the young Sabra who spars with the central character in the story, the veteran Jewish Communist Adam. Significantly, while the author, Julian Stryjkowski, leaves the debate unresolved, it is Ayelet's case that is the more convincing.

Twenty-five years ago Adam, then a member of a kibbutz group in Poland, was in love with Rachel, another *halutza*. However, before the group left for Palestine, Adam changed his mind: "Poland is my country; I will remain here. What awaits you there? Unemployment; fights with the fellaheen; being Britain's tools?" Rachel, who tries to dissuade him ("Don't you see what's going on around us? Everybody hates us.") leaves with the group, her heart broken. In Palestine she marries but cannot forget Adam, who has been imprisoned in Poland for Communist activity. After giving birth to a daughter—Ayelet—Rachel commits suicide. She leaves a note from Bialik's poem, "Take Me Under Your Wing": "They say there is love in the world, what is love?"

Twenty years later, on a trip to the Montenegro mountains, Adam meets Ayelet, who also quotes the passage from Bialik to him. They talk in Hebrew, which he remembers well. She tells him about the young generation in Israel: "We are a hard people, our youth is stiff-necked. Our country demands a great deal of strength and endless devotion. Every inch of land is bought with suffering." She asks him to join her kibbutz.

Later, when Adam is reminded of his own home and his father's reciting "The Song of the Sea," Ayelet tells of the Sinai campaign:

"We have avenged our fathers' being slaves in Egypt... We went crazy with happiness when the tanks we had captured in the desert battles appeared on parade. They were the tanks of Pharaoh... We are a people of fighters as in the days of the Bible."

When Adam refuses to go, answering that the language of his fatherland is the one he writes in, she asks him whether he has not yet been told, "Write only for Jews." Adam makes no reply.

And so the debate goes on. At one point, Ayelet calls Adam a traitor. Throughout the story, it is she who is on the offensive, she who, hard as a rock, never wavers while he, the older man, the veteran Communist fighter and respected writer, is sceptical, weary, consumed by doubt and pursued by bitter recollections. And although their ways part in the end, and although the writer, through Adam, points out that the rising Communist generation is as inflexible as Ayelet, the moral victory is hers. Adam is taken ill; a doctor is summoned. It is with a kiss on his brow that Ayelet takes leave of him.

And all this was written in Warsaw.

Stryjkowski, whose name was Pesach Stark, comes from an observant Jewish family in Galicia, and one of his earlier stories, "Voices in the Dark," tells of Galician Jewish lore. It won a Polish Government prize.

JUDITH HAR-EVEN: Brooklyn Bridge (Oil).
From the Nora Gallery exhibition of paintings by Judith Har-Even, opening Saturday, May 28.

A Jewish Princess in Rome

BERENICE, PRINCESS OF JUDEA, by Leon Kolb. Twayne. $4.95. 479 pp.

By Geoffrey Wigoder

GIDE has commented that fiction is history that might have taken place; history is fiction that has taken place. The historical novel combines and interweaves both aspects so that the unwary reader is eventually left uncertain as to which is which. The medium has attracted an increasing number of writers and it is not surprising that many Jewish authors have been attracted to the wealth of remarkable personalities who people the pages of Jewish history.

It was inevitable that someone should write a novel about Berenice. In his Josephus books, Feuchtwanger was obviously fascinated with her even though her role was secondary. Now Leon Kolb, professor of medicine by profession but Jewish litterateur by inclination, has written a full-length novel on the subject.

He has confined himself to the second part of Berenice's life. Her four early marriages and her probably incestuous relations with her brother Agrippa (who calls her "Bernie" throughout the novel) are referred to incidentally; the two children she is known to have borne are not mentioned at all. The story begins in the period immediately preceding the war with Rome and concentrates on the love that grew between Berenice and Titus, which flourished even after Titus became co-emperor of Rome. After his Judean victory, Titus brought the beautiful princess (already in her forties) to Rome, installed her in a palace, and fully intended to marry her.

Sympathetic Treatment

Enough is known about Berenice's life to rouse the novelist's interest; sufficiently little is known to leave adequate scope for his imagination. On the one hand, we have definite and fascinating facts; on the other, teasing gaps in our information. This book treats Berenice sympathetically as a heroine, motivated as much by her love of the Jewish people as by her adoration of Titus; one wonders whether this approach is justified for one who watched the Temple burn from the Roman camp. To what extent her Jewish loyalties survived her liaison with Titus is unknown, but Dr. Kolb makes a brave effort to clear her name.

He possesses a vivid imagination and writes well enough to fill the gaps plausibly. He has obviously probed the sources. The facts themselves present such a challenge that it is not clear why in certain instances he has thought fit to depart from them. For instance it is known that Titus was forced by the Romans (and especially by his father Vespasian) to break his plans for marrying Berenice and to send her away. After Vespasian's death, she returned to Rome but the relationship was not renewed and Titus sent her back. This surely provides an adequate framework for the latter part of the story. Instead, according to the novel, it was Berenice who realised the difficulties of the situation, voluntarily left Rome on a year's mission on Titus' behalf hoping the situation would improve, fell ill on her travels, and never returned to Rome even after Vespasian's death.

Modernizing History

The author tries to give modern angles to the ancient story. Thus, at the beginning of the book, Berenice attends a sort of World Jewish Congress meeting at Rhodes where she appears as the patron of the Friends of the Hebrew University (of Johanan ben Zakkai). Almost everyone of note who is known to have lived in the period is brought into the book somehow, and the effect is rather like the film of "Round the World in Eighty Days" when familiar faces suddenly appear in small parts. Thus she travels to Alexandria in the year 64 and is present at the death of Philo (who probably died about the year 40). After leaving Rome, she goes to Adiabene and meets Monobaz. Pliny and Martial appear at her Roman parties. We even come across an Essene nephew of Jesus who makes copper covers for scrolls! History is interpreted with the maximum licence; the historian would shudder at some of the details — such as the statement attributed to Johanan ben Zakkai that "the fatherhood of God . . . is the essence of the teaching of all our prophets and teachers from Moses himself to Jesus of Nazareth of our day." However, the book will appeal to the unexacting reader who is prepared to accept it primarily as fiction; it is a readable story and conveys something of the general atmosphere of the period.

Life and Letters

Wolfe Biography

Elizabeth Nowell has written a biography of Thomas Wolfe, the first full biographical work dealing with one of the giants of American literature. Miss Nowell, who was Wolfe's close friend and literary agent for many years, has previously edited "The Letters of Thomas Wolfe." The book will be published this month.

E. B. White has been chosen to receive the Gold Medal for Essays and Criticism of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1960. The Gold Medal of the Institute is given each year in two categories of literature and the arts. This year it was to be conferred in Essays and Criticism and in Painting. Charles E. Burchfield, the foremost American watercolourist, has been named to receive the Gold Medal for Painting.

Jordan Bans "Lolita"

The Jordan A-Difa daily reported last week that the Jordan authorities have banned Marwan al-Jabari's Arabic translation of "Lolita" because it does not conform with the rules of decency. Wgt.

Publications Received

MEDINAT YISRAEL [illegible] (The State of Israel). Independence Day anthology for children, by Levin Kipnis. Karni, Tel Aviv. 118 pp.

YOM HA'ATZMAUT [illegible] (Independence Day), Mayanot library, Vol. 7. Education and Culture Department of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem. 288 pp.

HAHINUCH BIMDINAT YISRAEL [illegible] (Education in Israel), by Joseph Bentwich. Joshua Chachik, Tel Aviv. 418 pp.

PKA'AT HATZIFONIM [illegible] ("Le Noeud de Vipères." Am Oved, Tel Aviv. 187 pp. IL4.15) by Francois Mauriac.

Record of Modern Hebrew

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ENGLISH-HEBREW DICTIONARY by I. Efros and J. Ibn-Shmuel (Kaufman) Dvir, Tel Aviv. 231 pp.

By C. Rabin

AMBROSE Bierce, in his "Devil's Dictionary," defines a lexicographer as "a pestilent fellow who, under the pretence of recording some particular stage in the development of a language, does what he can to arrest its growth, stiffen its flexibility and mechanise its methods." I am happy to state that this definition does in no way fit the two distinguished scholars who just thirty-one years ago brought out the "English-Hebrew Dictionary" and are now giving us this "Supplement." Far from arresting the growth of Hebrew, the Dictionary marks an important stage in the process of setting up our language as a tool of modern communication.

While the task of recording the available resources of Hebrew is properly the province of the great Hebrew-Hebrew dictionaries, the dictionaries from foreign languages into Hebrew, such as the one discussed here and the smaller German-Hebrew one by Laser and Torczyner (Tur-Sinai), which appeared two years earlier, show how these resources can be employed in order to express the range of present-day things and ideas.

In 1929, when Hebrew had already become a spoken language, but had as yet produced little in the way of technical writing (in the widest sense) and was still struggling with the concepts of 20th-century politics and daily life, this magnificent effort to provide Hebrew equivalents for the words of the richest language of all was a large step forward. I am told that during the weeks after the publication of the Dictionary the vocabulary of the newspapers changed considerably.

Sources Probed

The authors' task then was not to record existing usage (which was rudimentary), but to search the Bible, Talmud, and medieval literature for possible equivalents, which they presented to the public much as a merchant presents his wares for the public to choose. They wisely presented them words simply *en bloc*, without fixing their usage too closely, since only living use would decide what exact nuance to give to each word. Thus we often find in the Dictionary a bewildering welter of words, many of which subsequently failed to make the grade altogether, while others evolved in such a way as to become fixed as equivalents for other English words than the ones with which they appear there. This feature (which has already found its treatment in the comic column of a newspaper) should not obscure the fact that a very large number of the words first introduced or discovered by Efros, Kaufman and Silk have now become part of our everyday vocabulary.

I am not sure that the "superfluous" words in the Dictionary should really disappear in a new edition. Many of them may still serve as raw material in the further extension of our language. However, apparently for reasons of cost, the old edition is still being reprinted, while the changes necessitated by the passage of time have been put into the present Supplement. The words recorded in this are of two kinds: corrections and additions to items found in the Dictionary and new English words. The latter class includes a considerable number of English words which have meanwhile changed their meaning. Thus in 1929 an *airway* was a passage admitting air into a mine, and an *air line* the shortest connecting line between two localities! As far as I can judge from random sampling, the Supplement covers most of the new words in common use while making no attempt to cater for the technician or specialist.

30 Years' Usage

As regards the additions to previous items, these are mostly Hebrew words coined during the last 30 years, including the creations of the Language Academy. The words given here do not supersede the ones in the Dictionary, or rather we should say, no indication is given as to whether they do supersede them or not. Thus, for "able," we find the new word *kishroni*, but the 11 words given in the Dictionary must of course still be taken into account when we wish to translate the word. Conversely, "archive" is now only *ganzach*, and the words given in the Dictionary must be ignored (*arkhiyon* now means in most cases the part of an office where mail is received or dispatched).

More complicated is the case of "maximal" and "minimal": the clumsy circumlocutions of 1929 have no relevance today; but *meravi* and *mis'ari*, given in the Supplement, are coinages not yet widely accepted even amongst scholars, while the actually used *maksimali* and *minimali* appear in neither book, because of the authors' policy of not including foreign words current in Hebrew (except completely acclimatised ones, like *telefon*).

Thus the Supplement, while enriching the Dictionary, does not correct the latter's faults, whether inherent or caused by the passage of time. Nevertheless, it forms a most valuable contribution to Hebrew lexicography, and there is no doubt that it will not only be bought by those already possessing the Dictionary, but will also gain new friends for the complete work.

Dismal Business of Life

By ROBIN TWITE

FREE FALL by William Golding. Faber and Faber, London (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

READING a book by William Golding is not a soothing experience. All his novels have a harrowing quality. Mr. Golding is an expert in depicting human depravity, cruelty or weakness, and these are much more in evidence in the world about which he writes than other equally human qualities. In his latest book he writes about the life of a successful man. Sammy Mountjoy has talent and has climbed from the slum in which he was born to a certain eminence. He is happily married but his world is a sad one.

He feels that somewhere in the course of his life he has lost his "freedom" and zest for life. He is driven to investigate his past and to try and find at what moment it was that he felt himself no longer free. He thinks first of all about his childhood in a rickety back street somewhere in the provinces; then about his school days and life in the house of a clergyman, who adopts him after his mother has died.

Turning Point

The core of the book is, however, Sammy Mountjoy's relationship with a bovine but attractive girl, Beatrice Ifer. Having seduced her after a long courtship, he meets someone who attracts him more and he leaves her. He is not to know that she is unbalanced and will go mad as a result of his desertion. This was a turning point in Mountjoy's life. By following his natural inclination to marry the girl he preferred he has caused a tragedy — but what else could he have done?

This is the kind of problem which intrigues William Golding, and to which, of course, he offers no answer. He is not concerned morally nor is he advocating that Sammy Mountjoy should have stuck to Beatrice through thick and thin. Rather he has made a clinical analysis as a result of which it is clear that this personal tragedy was inevitable.

There is, however, something lacking in the book as a whole. Mountjoy is driven to a thorough investigation of his past by the fact which only emerges towards the end of the book, that he is in the hands of the Gestapo. At the end, although we know a great deal about him, we still do not feel that we understand the man; yet we realise to the full his unhappiness and sense of loss. Moreover, and this is a more fundamental criticism of all William Golding's books, Sammy Mountjoy seems never to have met any happy people. He has moved among a collection of elemental eccentrics, tortured priests and unsatisfactory women.

Thus the total effect of the book, although it is well-written and often gripping, is drab. The author has an essentially pessimistic view of human nature and of the inevitability of disaster, and after a time this becomes wearying. Above all, his books seem to lack compassion. He does not seem to be personally involved in the events he describes but rather to adopt the role of the detached observer saying to his readers: "Here, I told you life was a dismal business. Just look at this."

New Hebrew Bible

ABOUT 100 years ago the British and Foreign Bible Society commissioned Meir Letteris, a Galician-born Hebrew writer, to produce a new edition of the Bible in Hebrew. But this was well before research had proved that the usual Hebrew Masoretic text was not the accurate *textus receptus*. Dr. Letteris apparently considered that a faithful reproduction of 16th century texts would produce a "correct" version.

Today there is hardly a Jewish home without a copy of the Letteris Bible. Even the one-volume editions printed in Israel are in fact reprints of it. The one exception is the "Jerusalem Bible," a revised reprint of the Ginsburg edition, also published by the British Bible Society, but which has not succeeded in replacing the Letteris edition, as was originally intended.

Some 30 years ago the British and Foreign Bible Society entrusted Prof. Norman H. Snaith with the preparation of a new edition of its Hebrew Bible. This work was completed only recently and has now become available. Dr. Snaith based this edition on ancient Spanish Hebrew manuscripts in the British Museum and Sassoon Library in London.

The edition differs from its predecessor in punctuation and accentuation only. But these changes are sufficient to question the validity of the editor's assertion that the manuscripts upon which this edition is based "represent the true Ben Asher tradition" — the text declared authoritative by Maimonides.

The new Bible is the first to be printed in Israel in monotype. In all probability the "Snaith" will one day replace the "Letteris." Sh.B.

Bonfire and Candle

CONTROVERSY was an integral part of the evening marking the 60th birthday of the Haifa literary critic Avraham Kariv at the Writers Association headquarters in Tel Aviv last week.

For the past ten years Mr. Kariv has created a stir every time he has appeared in public or written an article. He invariably attacks the early twentieth century masters of Hebrew letters for disparaging the Jews of Eastern Europe. Mendele Mocher Sforim, who is taught in the schools as the model of realistic writing, is Mr. Kariv's favourite target.

Mendele, Mr. Kariv argued this time, caricatured the Jews of Eastern Europe, but they were never really as ridiculously stupid and vulgar as Mendele portrayed them.

Mr. Israel Cohen, rising to Mendele's defence, claimed that the writer had set out to show the people to what depths they had fallen and to induce them to find a solution — the Zionist solution.

"Every Jew is a Zionist," retorted Mr. Kariv, "and he must not be charged with being debased. Will such people be transformed simply by moving to Israel?"

Seeing a test clearly is Mr. Kariv's idea of criticism. "I was born a Litvak and from childhood was taught to seek a clear picture of a problem from the outset. Litvaks are like the steady, clear light of a candle; Hassidim, who seek God through ecstasy, are rather like the dancing, uneven light of a bonfire. You can dance round a bonfire, but you can study by candle light," Mr. Kariv concluded.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Azriel Uchmany, of Sifriat Hapoalim. S. S.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

THE ancient roots of Zionism are amply evidenced in Rabbi Joseph Zahavi's (Goldenbaum) **Midreshei Eretz Israel** מדרשי ארץ ישראל (Machon Tehila) in which he has collected all the Midrashim, the Mishnah and Talmudic literature on the subject of the Holy Land. Our modern national fervour for the Land of Israel pales before the love of the land, its stones and soil, evidenced by the Jewish Sages of old. It was they who coined the term "Yored," 'the one who goes down', with its derogatory associations, for the one who leaves Eretz Israel, they who daily affirmed their faith in the superiority of their land to all others, in its climate, fertility, beauty of its landscape, and bequeathed this legacy of both romantic and practical attachment to homeland which eventually sprouted into the modern return to Zion.

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FOR those who like their Zionism strong and martial, on both sides of the Jordan, there is Dr. Yoshua Yeivin, last year's Israel Bible champion's **Bishevilei Emunat Israel** [illegible] (In the Paths of Judaism), (Sulam Publication). All the doctrines of activism, no quarter, and restoration of the Jewish monarchy are found by him in the pages of the Bible. One of the secrets of his mastery of the Bible is no doubt the living message that he distils from every chapter, though many will dispute the message that he finds there. A.N.

. . . English . . .

INDEPENDENCE in the new Asian and African states has brought special problems to those European settlers who had looked upon the country as their home for a matter of perhaps even generations. In **Bhowani Junction** (Penguin, 387 pp. IL1.25) John Masters highlights the dilemma of the Anglo-Indian: is he Englishman or is he Indian? This problem is worked out against the background of a railway town in India in the last days before partition. John Masters is a brilliant story-teller whose intimate knowledge of India has given him material for a number of gripping novels, and it is good to know that five of these, **Nightrunners of Bengal**, **The Deceivers**, **The Lotus and the Wind** and **Coromandel** as well as **Bhowani Junction** are now available as Penguins.

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THE American abroad, or better still, as in **The Dud Avocado** (Penguin 255 pp., 80 ag.), The American in Paris offers a fine subject for a novel of human relations. In this book Elaine Dundy, wife of the well-known critic Kenneth Tynan, describes the adventures of a young American girl seeking to learn the facts of life in France. This can be read either as a picaresque novel or as a character study; in either case it will be found entertaining and in some ways informative. There is an interesting picture of life in the corrupt upper set and among the Bohemian expatriates, the latter seeming quite naive and innocuous when contrasted with the systematic but cynical immorality of the former. The style is not easy to get used to, but once accepted, throws further light on the fascinating character of the heroine. B.J.S.

• • •

I DO not know why the mathematics faculties of the universities have produced more humorists per square head than any other faculty (except Eng. Lit., which is, of course, the last refuge of authors). I am not aware that Sociology or Atomic Science or Economics, for instance, could boast of such a trio as Lewis Carroll, Stephen Leacock and Tom Lehrer. Incidentally each injects his maths. into his humour — cf. Carroll's "Tangled Tale," Lehrer's "Lobachevsky" and Leacock's magnificent "Boarding House Geometry."

"All boarding houses are the same boarding house." "All other rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room." "The landlady can be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions."

This piece of Leacock is one of the many gems in **Laugh With Leacock** (Corgi, IL1.25), one of the funniest books I have read for a long time. It includes wonderful satires on different types of literature and many sly digs at contemporary living. How can one resist a story which begins "It was a wild and stormy night on the West Coast of Scotland. This, however, is immaterial to the present story which occurred in the South of England..."? G.W.

. . . Arabic . . .

THE eighth in a series of reprints and translations published by the Arab Book Ltd. is **Kunuz al-Malik Suleyman** ("King Solomon's Mines") by Rider Haggard. Al-Kitab Al-Arabi, Nazareth, 1960. 127 pp.).

The fluent Arabic translation makes the book very readable. This together with the illustrations makes it very attractive for the Arab children it is intended for. M.S.

. . . and German

THE Fischer Bücherei, long ago returned from exile to Frankfurt and Hamburg, is issuing pocketbooks of old titles and new, translations and German originals. There are already more than 300 numbers. The three last, to be reviewed here, are rather a mixed lot.

Peony by Pearl Buck is a sentimental story of a Chinese-Jewish family where the mother, depicted as a stupid virago, is ridiculed by her people as well as by the author for wishing to return to Israel. The girl Peony is a serf, bought in childhood, who grows up together with the son of the house whom she loves. Later she becomes abbess of a convent.

• • •

It is difficult and puzzling to describe in a few words an odd book which has certain poetic qualities and is written in beautiful German, but to this reader nearly unreadable despite its compelling subject - the story of a half-Jewish child under Hitler's rule in Vienna. Ilse Aichinger's **Die grossere Hoffnung** consists of little thumbnail sketches, probably meant to be symbolical in their unexplained and mysterious happenings and dialogues between children who are entirely unchildlike, and who all have "one or two wrong grandmothers." The "greater hope" is heaven for poor little Ellen, whose father is a German officer, whose mother has gone to America, and who dies from a grenade. The book made the young author famous in 1948 when it first appeared, and she has since written many short things for which she is obviously better fitted.

• • •

The third new Fischer Book is a well-known and deservedly famous classic, the French airman St. Exupery's "Nightflight" — **Nachtflug** in German. There is a short introduction by André Gide, the translation by Reisinger is good. There is no need to praise this perceptive and stimulating book, even though it is not a novel, but rather the ruthless and yet compassionate laying bare of an aviator's thoughts and feelings. P.A.

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